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Trade Fair Supplement Pages 13-32

The Japan Times

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West Big 4 Will Submit Joint Bids at Geneva Meet

PARIS (Kyodo-Reuter) — The Big-Four Western powers have closed ranks to present a united front to Russia at the East-West foreign ministers' talks in Geneva on May 11, diplomatic sources said here Saturday.

Western officials said the detailed tactics could not be elaborated in advance, but there was "no question" of any of the Western powers producing alternative proposals in the negotiations with Russia without full consultation and agreement between them.

The sources said the pre-conference position endorsed by the West—reliably reported to consist of a "package deal" for settling the Berlin, German and European security problems—was as much as could be hoped for at this stage.

A general view in Western quarters here is that, while a complete deadlock with Russia cannot be ruled out, sufficient signs should emerge from the four-power foreign ministers' meeting to justify a "summit" attempt to produce a modus vivendi between East and West.

"If both sides stick to their present positions, there will be deadlock within a fortnight," one Western diplomat said privately Saturday.

The 15-nation NATO Permanent Council Saturday "favorably received" a report by French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville on last week's Paris meeting of the "Big-Four" foreign ministers.

After one and a half days deliberations, the ministers announced "complete agreement" on the position they should take up with Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, at Geneva.

As part of the intensive preparations for Geneva, French Premier Michel Debre and Couve de Murville will visit Bonn next Wednesday and Thursday to confer with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Also, on May 10, eve of Geneva, the "Big-Four" foreign Ministers of Britain, the United States, France and West Germany, are due to hold last-minute informal talks before the first three go to meet Gromyko.

French and German thinking on the Berlin problem, as reflected by their leaders, has been firm, and Couve de Murville has said that any concession made by the West in the negotiations with Russia must be "worth it."

Andre Fontaine, diplomatic editor of the independent French newspaper Le Monde said Saturday the Western ministers had decided on this four-point program of "tactics" for the Geneva conference:

1. To oppose participation of Poland and Czechoslovakia except in problems concerning them directly;
2. Not to study any alternative solutions if Russia rejects the Western plan on Germany;
3. To present this plan as a whole and to wait for the Soviet reactions to determine if some of the aspects may be discussed separately; and,
4. To put off until later the question of determining under what conditions, where or when, it would be opportune to convene a summit conference."

7 Swedish Villages Isolated by Floods

MALUNG, Sweden (UPI)—Widespread floods fed by melting snow Saturday night isolated seven villages in north central Sweden. The waters showed no signs of receding for at least two days.

The floods have claimed at least one life so far.

About 4,000 persons in the seven villages along the Vaesterdal River will remain cut off from the rest of the world until the waters begin to go down. But the water was still rising Saturday night.

The floods were expected to break a record set in 1916. The water in the Vaesterdal River has already risen by 610 centimeters—nearly 23 feet—since mid-week.

As 'Unrealistic'

Army Ass'n Blasts U.S. Defense Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of the United States Army says over-reliance on hydrogen weapons is forcing American diplomacy and strategy into an all-or-nothing pattern.

In a critique on current defense policy, the association said:

"The present military posture of the United States is out of balance and incapable of exerting its full influence on war and cold war situations that lie on that broad spectrum between a simple 'showing of the flag' at one end and thermonuclear war at the other end."

The association is headed by Maj. Gen. A. Drexel Biddle, Ret. A committee which prepared the pamphlet listed as its chairman Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, former Army chief of staff.

The organization describes itself as a nonprofit educational association of about 60,000 members. Members include civilians as well as active and retired Army men. The group long has promoted Army objectives.

The report said the association "is gravely disturbed that so many Americans assert that war in Europe will necessarily be an exclusively thermonuclear war; we believe this is unrealistic."

It added that it agrees with U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter's view that the initial stage of war might use limited forces. The association said it believes that:

"A ground and air war using tactical atomic weapons might break out in Europe in the manner suggested by Mr. Herter and the nature of the conflict and the prevailing situation might be such as to make it impractical to expand the conflict into total thermonuclear war, since such an expansion would mean the certain destruction of the very areas and values we are committed to defend and preserve.

"Until such moment as the potential enemy might venture to risk suicide by resort to massive strategic attack, the most effective means of defending Free World positions—and this also applies to intervention in conflicts of potentially limited scope—rests in well integrated forces, which importantly include ground forces armed with tactical nuclear weapons and capable of waging modernized conventional warfare."

The association contends the present program does not provide adequately for such forces.

"The bitter truth is that today's U.S. Army is not only outmanned by the Communists, it is outgunned."

Russians Strong-Arm Attache Aboard Plane

RANGOON (AP)—About 40 husky Russians from the Soviet Embassy here Sunday roughed up six local newspaper reporters assigned to the airport to cover the departure of Col. Mikhail I Stryguine, military attache at the embassy.

Stryguine has been identified by reliable hospital sources as the mysterious Russian diplomat brought to Rangoon General Hospital last Monday night suffering from an overdose of sleeping pills.

It is widely reported here that Stryguine swallowed the pills rather than be returned to the Soviet Union. While in hospital, Stryguine shouted anti-Soviet invectives and jumped through the glass of a window of a first floor hospital ward in an obvious attempt to escape from two Russian guards.

Reporters kept an all night vigil at the airport terminal building in the expectation that Stryguine would be sent back home in a Chinese Communist Government-owned passenger plane via Kunming in Yunnan Province early Sunday.

The Russians made no attempt to hide their intentions of keeping the reporters away from their quarry. Batches of two or three Russians tailed each reporter all over the terminal building.

A few minutes before the scheduled departure of the plane, the reporters crowded around the main entrance to the terminal building, with 40 Russians at their heels. Ten minutes before the plane was due to leave, a Soviet Embassy limousine swept toward the terminal ahead of another limousine with Soviet Ambassador Alexi D. Shiborin and the Stryguines.

Before wan and haggard Stryguine stepped out of the car the Russians pounced on the outnumbered reporters.

As a reporter addressed Stryguine, "Colonel, have you anything to say to the press?" three Russians ran in a flying football tackle and heaved him several feet away.

Other reporters were outnumbered at least five to one and also manhandled as the Russians shoved and lugged them out of the way.

Two photographers had their cameras snatched away. One was thrown to the ground and damaged.

Bewildered looking, Stryguine was practically lifted off the ground by each arm and carried into the terminal building by two Russians and hustled into the customs examination room.

Stryguine was rushed to the plane in such a great hurry that most of his personal effects were left behind outside the customs room.

Stryguine was last seen walking toward a Chinese Ilyushin plane between two fellow Russian passengers. His wife and a Russian woman nurse followed.

ROK Editors Denounce Press Ban

SEOUL (AP)—One of South Korea's largest publishers said Sunday he plans to challenge in court this week the Government's shutdown of his newspaper.

Publisher Han Chang Woo said his lawyers will file suit in the Seoul appeals court Tuesday or Wednesday contending the Government violated constitutional guarantee of freedom of press in closing the opposition newspaper Kyung Hyang Shinmoon.

The South Korean Newspaper Editors Association said Saturday night Government's shutdown of one of Seoul's largest newspapers "has done a great dishonor to the history of democratic press."

A statement asking the Government to reverse its decision cancelling the opposition Kyung Hyang Shinmoon's license asserted "even militaristic nations of the past and dictatorial nations of the present wouldn't resort to such a final measure as abolishing a paper because such an act obliterates a press organ that has important tasks for development of democracy and brings unemployment to many employes. . ."

"Even when our nation was under the dishonorable rule of Japanese militarism they never closed our papers," the statement said, adding two papers closed voluntarily in 1940 as a protest against Japanese pressure.

The closure was called "a serious blow to Korean editors at this time when they're launching a campaign to be admitted to the International Press Institute."

The statement said the Government acted under an old U.S. military ordinance which now violates the Korean Constitution guaranteeing free press. It said the Government failed to show any clear present danger caused by the newspaper and had no court approval for such a drastic step.

Juicy Watermelons to Spare Predicted for This Summer

There will be sweet, juicy watermelons enough and to spare this summer.

A harvest of 600,000 tons is expected, or 10 per cent over last year's crop.

At one period after the war, watermelons all but disappeared from the shops because most of the arable land was given over to the production of staple foods.

The cultivation of the fruit has been on the rise during the past several years, however.

Watermelons are now grown in such prefectures as Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Chiba, Nara and some areas in the northern part of Japan.

The growth of watermelons is controlled to a great extent by the weather but the Meteorological Board predicts the rainy season will come early this year and that hot, sunny days will follow.

Early deliveries will start in May, and by June "watermelon trains" will be put into operation to ship the watermelons to the city areas.

About 10 different kinds of watermelons are grown in Japan but the green-rind red-pulp variety is best liked, although yellow watermelons are also gaining in popularity.

According to present estimates, the watermelons will be cheaper this year than the wholesale price of ¥58 per 3.75 kg prevailing in July, last year.

16 Fires Still Blazing In Hokkaido Forests

SAPPORO (Kyodo)—Of 45 fires which broke out in Hokkaido Friday and Saturday, 16 were still blazing mostly in the Nemuro, Kushiro plain, as of 11 p.m. yesterday despite desperate efforts by hundreds of Self-Defence Force personnel and firemen.

The fires spreading through parched forest lands in Hokkaido had destroyed 20 houses and 10,000 hectares of woodland by late last night.

Anti-Indian Rallies Held In Tibet by Red Chinese

NEW DELHI (Kyodo-Reuter) —Anti-Indian demonstrations were a feature of May Day celebrations organized by the Communist Chinese in Tibet, the Statesman, an independent New Delhi newspaper, said Sunday in a report from Gangtok, Sikkim.

The report said that in the Tibetan trading post of Yatung, near the Indian border, about 2,000 people, mostly Chinese demonstrated for 50 minutes outside the Indian trade agency.

Among slogans they shouted were: "India quit Tibet," "Nehru is a double-faced person," "American, British and Indian imperialists are siding with the rebels."

The report said that 14 rich Tibetan merchants were arrested in Gyangtse on April 29 and paraded handcuffed through the town.

Kuo Attacks India

HONGKONG (Kyodo-Reuter) —Kuo Mo-jo, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Sunday expressed the hope that "influential" Indian political figures would "recognize the grave damage to Sino-Indian relations caused by the Indian expansionists' interference in China's internal affairs and support of the Tibetan rebels," the New China News Agency reported.

Kuo, who is a vice chairman of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council, was addressing a mass raily in Peiping to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the May 4th Movement—a revolutionary movement described as "initiating China's new democratic revolution."

Declaring that Tibet had been Chinese territory since the 13th century, Kuo sharply condemned the "Indian expansionists" for carrying on "the legacy of the British imperialists of openly intervening in China's domestic affairs in an attempt to achieve so-called 'Tibetan independence'".

Nehru 'Intolerable'

By The Associated Press

The All-China Youth Federation has called Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's remarks on Tibet "intolerable to the youth and people of China," Radio Peiping said yesterday.

The broadcast said speakers at a meeting of the federation Saturday charged Nehru's speech to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) on April 27 had "distorted the facts of the Tibetan rebellion," the radio said.

They also charged that Nehru "at the expense of truth, defended the Indian expansionists and certain Indian papers which were supporting the Tibetan rebellion, interfering in the internal affairs of China and maliciously attacking China."

The radio also quoted Imam Li Heng-sung, vice chairman of the Islamic Association of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regions as saying Nehru's speech was "a violation of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and interference in China's internal affairs."

ROK Judge Snubs Request by JBA

PUSAN (UPI) — Judge Pak Ki Joon of the Pusan District Court Sunday turned down a Japanese request that American and Japanese lawyers be permitted to defend 24 fishermen arrested last January on charges of violating the so-called "Rhee peace line."

The trial of the Japanese fishermen, who were seized by South Korean patrol vessels in the strait between Japan and Korea, opened in March but has been recessed until now because of the Japanese request.

There was no indication, however, of when the trial would resume.

The Japan Bar Association made a last-minute attempt to win permission to send Japanese lawyers to Pusan to defend the fishermen last week when it requested help from the bar association in South Korea.

The Korean group, however, assured in its reply that the fishermen would get a fair trial but did not touch on the request to admit Japanese lawyers.

Izvestia Calls For Japanese Neutrality

LONDON (AP)—Only by following the path of neutrality and independence can Japan make a "worthy contribution" to the cause of world peace, Izvestia said Sunday.

The Soviet Government newspaper commented favorably on the reaction in Japanese circles to replies Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev gave to a questionnaire on world problems put to him recently by Ryosuke Honda, director of the Japan Press Service.

Praising the "enormous interest" shown by the Japanese people in the replies of the Soviet leader, Izvestia went on:

"Khrushchev's words concerning the possibility and conditions of Japanese neutrality, the readiness of the Soviet Union to guarantee it, the need for setting up peace zone in the Asiatic region, as well as the danger of a military alliance between Japan and the U.S.A., wholly correspond to the thoughts and feelings of all patriotic elements in Japan.

"This is convincingly demonstrated by the wide response to the declaration of the Soviet Government.

"A number of organs of the Japanese press unmask the groundless arguments of those who oppose Japan's changeover to the path of neutral development.

"Among those opponents one may name in first place those who are responsible for the present foreign political course of the country, a course in which Japan's national interests sacrificed to the interests of foreign occupants.

"The positive reaction on the part of wide circles of the Japanese public to Khrushchev's replies obviously does not suit them and they would like to weaken the effect produced by those replies."

Guest Column

By MICHISUKE SUGI

President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry and president of the Japan External Trade Promotion Organization

Results of the Japan Floating Fair

(Sugi inspected the Japanese Floating Fair held in Mexico from April 3—14—Editor.)

The Atlas Maru is due in Kobe Wednesday after a five-month tour of 12 Latin American countries, calling at 13 ports to display a wide variety of Japan-made goods.

The results of the expedition were better than expected as far as the amount of transactions was concerned. It reached ¥250 million as the high standards of Japanese industries were recognized by the local people, who had had little knowledge of Japan as an industrial nation.

Sugi

They admired the purely Japanese designs of sundry goods and textile products, and praised the Japanese machinery for its ruggedness and accuracy, which they said were up to international standards.

Another valuable result of the project was the role it played in deepening the understanding of Japan and promoting international friendship.

During my trip with the floating fair, I realized anew the excellent qualities of Japanese products by comparing them with foreign makes.

The offer of economic cooperation made by the governments and business leaders of the countries visited gives us bright prospects to advance into the almost untapped markets of Latin America.

In Panama, a Japanese agency has already been established for local distribution of Japan-made small sized cars.

Mexico is expected to grant permission for import of Japanese machinery. It also offered Japanese makers a chance to compete in a bid to supply materials for the construction of a national highway.

However, Japan cannot hope to export all kinds of manufactures to these areas because the Latin Americans are eager to produce their own consumers goods.

Therefore, Japan should help them build the manufacturing plants and furnish them with raw materials, half-finished goods, designs, technical know-how and engineers.

Japanese business circles are too ignorant of these needs. Top executives of Japanese business firms should visit the countries to hold direct negotiations with local government representatives and businessmen, and even invite them to Japan to inspect the manufacturing facilities and products of this country.

The success of the Japanese floating trade fair, which is too early as yet to evaluate, depends entirely on such public relations activities on the part of the Japanese traders.

Japan Red Cross Bares New Plans At Repat Parley

Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko chat with Princess Suga before a bazaar stall at a garden party given in honor of the newlyweds under the joint sponsorship of the Oyu-kai and Tokiwa-kai at the Meiji Kinen Kan yesterday. Left to right: the Crown Prince; Mrs. Sumiko Makino, chief lady in waiting for the Crown Princess; Princess Michiko, and Princess Suga.

CICR, Verification of Free Will Not Mentioned: Inoue

GENEVA (AP)—Japan Saturday submitted two proposals to the Japanese-North Korean repatriation talks, but the North Korean negotiators charged that these left the previous Japanese position unchanged.

Japanese Red Cross foreign affairs director Masutaro Inoue submitted a complex proposal for a repatriation organization set up separately from a "complaints commission" to verify the free will of the repatriates.

The International Committee of the Red Cross would act as a body for receiving appeals against decisions of the complaints commission.

Inoue told a news conference that he sought to get around North Korean objections to CICR supervision of the repatriation by separating the complaints procedure from the rest of the system.

He stressed that the complaints procedure would be a purely domestic affair of Japan, for which North Korean approval was not necessary.

Nevertheless, he said he called on North Korean delegate Li Il Kyung to declare that he had no objections to the proposals.

Inoue did not say so, however, but the CICR has repeatedly made clear that it will refuse to intervene in any part of the repatriation procedure except with the full approval of both Japan and North Korea.

A North Korean spokesman made it clear after the ninth session of the talks, however, that the Communist objections to CICR supervision were unchanged. The spokesman said Inoue proposals contained nothing new and were an attempt to make the negotiations drag on indefinitely.

In his statement at the session Inoue said the entire repatriation procedure prior to the departure was an internal Japanese concern which Japan had no need to discuss with North Korea.

He said Japan, nevertheless, had raised the matter at the talks because North Korea had "expressed very strong views against the measures for exit from Japan" of the repatriates.

Inoue said the North Korean negotiators had failed to explain their reasons for objecting to the CICR, and to seek a way out of this impasse the Japanese delegation had decided to suggest a two-pronged approach to the question.

He suggested a repatriation agreement in which there would be no mention either of the CICR or verification of will.

However, these matters would be referred to in annexes forming an intrinsic part of the agreement.

Inoue explained in answer to

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

All Holiday Facilities Crowded on Weekend

Resort areas in the Tokyo vicinity were crowded Saturday and Sunday with holiday makers taking advantage of a long weekend. Friday was May Day, Sunday was Constitution Day and Tuesday is Children's Day.

Record turnouts were reported in Hakone, Fuji's Five Lakes, Atami, Ito, Nikko, Shibukawa and other mountain areas.

The largest number of enjoyment seekers went to the Hakone area.

By 10 a.m., more than 80,000 persons had arrived at Odawara, according to station officials. Most of these people headed for Hakone.

Golf courses at Sengokuhara and Komagatake were crowded all day.

One hundred and twenty inns and hotels in and around the Hakone area and 400 lodging places in and around Atami were filled beginning Saturday. National Railway officials estimated 100,000 persons visited Atami over the weekend.

Highways leading to Hakone were crowded with sight-seeing buses and automobiles yesterday.

About 10,000 hikers visited the Five Lakes area at the foot of Mt. Fuji yesterday.

More than 13,000 persons visited Ito Spa, and Oshima-bound ships and sight-seeing vehicles operating out of Ito were jammed.

More than 15,000 persons climbed the Tanzawa mountain range yesterday.

At Shinjuku Station, Tokyo trains leaving for Shosenkyo and Lake Kawaguchi were packed. The train for Kofu was jammed to 220 per cent of normal capacity.

At the Ueno Zoo, some 200,000 people had arrived by 11 a.m. yesterday to see the lions in the new cageless zoo.

5 Killed as Plane Crashes Into Peak

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain (UPI)—An Austrian passenger plane crashed into a peak in the Soller range about 20 miles north of here Saturday night, killing all five persons aboard.

The dead included two passengers and three crew members.

Alpine Deaths Increase by 4 Over Holiday

Four holiday mountain climbers were dead and two others reported missing yesterday in the mountainous area of Central Japan.

Reports from Niigata said two members of an alpinist group from Tokyo were drowned in the Mikuni River at the foot of Mt. Nakadake yesterday morning. They were identified as Miss Kazuko Ogawara, 20, and Yasuhiko Hanaoka, 27.

Hanaoka, leader of the group, reportedly drowned when attempting to save the young woman who had fallen while crossing the river.

Kisaburo Takahashi, 26, of Kobe was killed Saturday morning in a fall at Mt. Yarigatake in the northern Japan Alps.

In the northern Alps, Noboru Matsumoto, 24-year-old Tokyo alpinist reported missing since Saturday on Mt. Kitahodaka, was found dead near No. 3 ridge by Doshisha University alpine club members around 8:15 a.m. yesterday.

Yoriyuki Yoshimatsu, 20, of Nakano Ward, Tokyo, was reported missing by his two companions to police yesterday after having been caught in an avalanche on Mt. Tanigawa Saturday morning.

Another alpinist from Tokyo was reported missing yesterday after he had suffered a fall. According to reports reaching Kofu yesterday, Kenji Suzuki, 16, was missing after falling off a 40-meter high cliff of Mt. Kitadake in the southern Alps.

The bodies of all six climbers who were frozen to death in a snowstorm last Friday night on Mt. Shirouma were recovered yesterday.

The victims included Yasuo Itagaki, 25, employe of the Furukawa Batteries Co. and Hiroshi Akagi, 27, employe of the Nippon Keizai Shimbun.

Shah Leaves to Begin State Tour of Europe

TEHRAN (AP)—The Shah of Iran left for Geneva Sunday en route to London on the first leg of a series of State visits to European countries.

King Hussein Back

AMMAN (AP)—A triumphal welcome greeted King Hussein when he flew back Saturday from a 56-day world tour.

Announcement

Motion pictures showing various facets of Japan's technological progress will be shown 5:30-9 p.m. next Monday, May 11, at the Sabo Kaikan Hall at No. 7, Hirakawa-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Japan Times readers may obtain invitational tickets at the Times office every day between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., except on Tuesday, May 5, and Sunday, May 10. The film showing, sponsored by the Association for International Technical Cooperation with the support of the International Trade and Industry Ministry and The Japan Times, will feature six motion pictures: "Asakaze" (the new express train), "Toshiba in Progress," "Nylon for You," "Kurobe Gorge," "Behind the Name Hitachi," and "Gagaku" (court music).

Election Pledges Listed By Liberal-Democrats

The Liberal-Democratic Party's campaign pledges for the coming Upper House elections will include the protection of parliamentary government and revision of the Japan-U.S. security pact.

It decided last Saturday to base its candidates' campaigns on 13 commitments.

Foremost will be the declaration to safeguard parliamentary politics and eliminate anti-democratic activities.

The party will promise revision of the Japan-U.S. security pact and settlement of Japan-Communist Chinese problems.

Candidates will also campaign on such promise-packed platforms as:

1. Neutrality in education and promotion of the sciences;
2. Improvement of the social security system;
3. Increasing housing units and improving environmental hygienic facilities;
4. Stabilization of the economy and improvement of the taxation system;
5. Establishment of agricultural, forestry and fishery policies.

The Liberal-Democratic Party will promise to help small businesses achieve a more modern footing and improve labor-management relations.

It will pledge itself to improve the nation's roads, to increase "youth protection" measures and provide more welfare measures for women.

Cubans to Panama

Guatemala Moves To Prevent Landing

GUATEMALA (AP)—Guatemala rushed troops to defend its eastern shores Saturday after receiving a warning from the Panamanian Government that a landing may be attempted by 400 Cubans who originally sailed for Panama.

The Panamanian embassy here told the Guatemalan Government that the Cuban force, while on its way to Panama, had changed boats in the Caribbean sea. It said the Cubans had transferred to a ship believed flying under the Guatemalan flag. The embassy said the name of the ship could be either Magdalena, Madalena, or Burma. It was reported to be a vessel of less than 1,000 tons.

The transfer was said to have been made Monday or Tuesday.

Guatemalan President Miguel Ydigoras ordered troops to protect all possible landing areas on the Caribbean coast. He also ordered patrols to check highways. All haciendas with private airports were alerted.

The Foreign Ministry said that if an invasion is attempted, the Government would immediately ask the Organization of American States to take action.

Invaders Jailed

PANAMA (AP)—About 80 discouraged Cubans who scared Panama with an invasion were lodged Saturday in the same jail that recently held Britain's famed ballerina, Dame Margot Fonteyn. After questioning, they probably will be deported.

The Cubans, who meekly surrendered their arms without firing a shot, were brought to Panama City in eight heavily guarded buses late Friday from their invasion beachhead at Nombre de Dios as an unruly crowd demonstrated around the Brazilian Embassay here.

Government sources said five of the Cubans who fled into the hills rather than surrender were captured by a patrol.

Furukaki Honored By French Society

DIJON (Kyodo-Reuter)—Tetsuro Furukaki, Japanese Ambassador to Paris, became a Grand Officer of the Order of The Chevaliers du Tastevin at a ceremony Saturday.

With Mrs. Furukaki, he was among 500 French and foreign guests at a gathering of the order in the Chateau du Clos de Vougeot, home of one of the most famous of Burgundy wines.

At the ceremony, the Japanese Ambassador received the purple and gold ribbon of the Ancient Order of Knights, which has now become an honorary society. Its ranks now include, besides French and foreign wine connoisseurs, many political, diplomatic and other figures.

Wrong Tone Ends Bell Marathon

LOUGHBOROUGH, England (UPI)—Eight bell ringers failed to break a 200-year-old record Saturday. Someone went bong when they should have gone bing.

With true team spirit, not one of the eight ringers, led by 21-year-old Oxford University classics student Stephen Ivin, would name the culprit.

The eight team members, most of them students, had hoped to spend 19 to 20 hours in a nonstop marathon to produce each of the 40,320 combinations of bings and bongs possible with eight bells.

But they quit after only seven and one half hours when the wrong bong suddenly shattered the pace.

The bells are mounted in the tower of a bell foundry here. The tower is soundproof to keep the noise from rattling neighbors. All anyone outside could hear was a light-tinkling bing, bong, bing—or bong, bing, bong—depending.

FPA Executives Pick Tokyo Next

KUALA LUMPUR (AP)—The executive committee of the Federation of Motion Picture Producers in Asia decided Sunday that the seventh Asian film festival would be held in Tokyo.

The meeting re-elected Masaichi Nagata president for the coming year. Manual de Leon, of the Philippines, was elected vice president and Sakigake Morita of Japan secretary general.

The meeting was told that India, Pakistan and South Vietnam have indicated a desire to join the organization and it was decided the president should inform those countries to write in formally, when they will be accepted.

The committee also decided no efforts should be spared to get all other Asian countries having film industries who are not at present members to join the organization.

Bonn Press Offices Damaged by Blaze

BONN (UPI)—The Bonn bureaus of several foreign newspapers and magazines were destroyed or heavily damaged Saturday by fire.

Castro Urges U.S. Aid for Latin States

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Fidel Castro declared Saturday the United States should provide $30,000 million over a 10-year period to achieve economic stability in Latin America.

The Cuban Premier, in a fervent speech, called for the United States to back such a program for Latin American development to thwart social upheavals he said might bring Communist dictatorships.

He spoke to the committee of the 21, the economic branch of the Organization of American States (OAS), and in effect urged a Marshall Plan for Latin America.

"What we need, we can only obtain from the United States," Castro said.

He said the $30,000 million figure he cited can only come from U.S. public funds and not from private investment. Outright aid, he went on, "is the easiest process for the United States" to furnish the required assistance.

Castro added that the elimination of trade restrictions to allow a greater flow of goods within the hemisphere "is politically more difficult to obtain, as shown by experience of recent years."

"What would America be if the constitutional governments of today fell into the hands of armed minorities?" Castro asked.

There was no immediate comment from the U.S. delegation on Castro's speech.

The U.S. delegation, however, already has made clear that it is reluctant to go beyond present commitments. Formal speeches by delegates now have closed and it was not known whether the United States would give a direct reply to Castro's appeal. Indications were that the Cuban leader's plan may not even be brought up again.

♠♡◇♣ *Bridge*

The major events for this month: The Allison Cup, an inter-club event, will have each team representing a club or an organization. There will be sessions on May 10 and 17 with the finals on May 22. Starting time: 1:30 and 7 p.m. The Pacific Cup and Sophie Cup will be held on May 24 at the Jewish Community Center. They are men's and women's pair championship of two sessions, starting at 2 and 7 p.m.

Monthly master point games for this week: Today at Grant Heights at 7:15 p.m. Tomorrow at Camp Zama at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday at Yokota at 7:30 p.m. Friday at Tokyo Bridge Club at 7 p.m.

Keio Contract Bridge Club: Open. (Sun. 2 p.m.) 7 tables Mitchell. 21 boards. Average 63. N-S 1st: H. Munakata and H. Munakata 80. 2nd: M. Morita and H. Tsuruta 67½. 3rd: Miss Y. Suzuki and Miss K. Nagayama 67. E-W 1st: Y. Yagihashi and T. Gorai 71. 2nd: M. Yanagi and T. Ushijima 69. 3rd: A. Muto and A. Kimura 64.

Kyodo-AP Photo

A new type of rubbing down appliance for beauty culture was recently announced by Dr. L. Bach of Frankfurt. Called sports masseur, it is equipped with a foam rubber board which vibrates 3,000 times per minute.

Japan Red Cross

Continued From Page 1

newsmen's questions that although the CICR was referred to in the annexes, it was not mentioned in the body of the agreement and therefore could be considered as a separate matter.

In addition he said he submitted a plan for a complaints commission which—although a purely Japanese domestic concern—would also require North Korean approval because of the appeals functions assigned to the CICR.

The two Japanese plans were as follows:

Repatriation plan:

1. Koreans in Japan who desire to be repatriated must fulfill all of the requirements of the Japanese Red Cross which has received a mandate for this purpose from the Japanese Government.

2. The Japanese Red Cross will notify the North Korean Red Cross of the names of persons who have fulfilled these requirements.

3. As soon as this notification is received representatives of the North Korean Red Cross should come to an agreed port of embarkation at a predetermined time to take over the repatriates as citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Up to that moment the repatriates would be considered as Korean residents in Japan without citizenship allegiance either to North or South Korea.

4. The facilities which the Japanese Red Cross will provide for the repatriates between their domicile and the port of embarkation are laid down in Annex One.

Annex One: the Japanese Red Cross will provide transportation, medical care and other services including the right to move household belongings for the Koreans in Japan wishing to return to Korea. The North Korean Red Cross must subscribe to this annex.

Annex Two: The Japanese Red Cross will carry out the following formalities with respect to applications for repatriation:

(A) Notification by radio through the CICR.

(B) A system of registration offices.

(C) Standards for the acceptance or refusal of applications based on the expression of free will and the conformity with the terms of the agreement.

(D) A complaints procedure in the interior as at the ports of embarkation.

(E) Approval of points A to D by the CICR.

(F) The North Korean Red Cross must subscribe to this annex.

Inoue then outlined the second part of the Japanese proposal, providing for a complaints commission which he said had been submitted on the delegation's own initiative without prior consultation with Tokyo.

Inoue said the complaints commission was not suggested in the form of a Japanese-North Korean agreement but nevertheless would require North Korean approval.

He said that Li promised to give his views on the Japanese proposal at the 10th session of the conference on Monday.

The eight-point complaints commission proposal was as follows:

1. The Japanese Red Cross will set up in every district and at the ports of embarkation a complaints commission to ascertain the free expression of will and facilitate the operation of the repatriation.

2. The members of the commission will be nominated by the president of the Japanese Red Cross.

3. The competence of the commission will be as follows:

(A) It makes rulings on whether an expression of intent is made freely, or is fraudulent or due to threats.

(B) It will rule on whether an application for repatriation is in accordance with the repatriation agreement.

(C) It will consider complaints of interference with free will which must be accompanied by proof or prima facie evidence. Complaints must be submitted in a specifically determined form.

(D) The commission will judge whether a complaint is justified on the basis of the evidence submitted.

4. The decision of the commission shall be made known to the president of the Japanese Red Cross, to the person or organization making the complaint and to the repatriates concerned.

5. In case any of the parties concerned are dissatisfied with the decision they may appeal to the representative of the CICR.

6. A decision of the CICR representative is final, but he may confirm or reject a decision or send it back to the commission for further review.

7. Appeals may be lodged by any person or organization domiciled in Japan.

8. In no case may the operations or decision of the commission interfere with the authority of the Japanese judiciary.

4-Year-Old Child Adds Pipe, Cigars to His Smoking Habit

MADERA, Calif. (AP) — Curtis Glenn Sanders Jr. was only eight months old when he began eating cigarettes. A month later he began smoking them.

Now four years old, he's got the habit so bad he can't break it, says his parents. And he has added pipe and cigars.

His parents said Sunday they have tried to deprive him of his smokes but then he cries. So they give in and because he's too young to handle matches safely, they help him light up.

Curtis' father says the child smokes about a pack of cigarettes a week, usually gets a cigar when the family comes to town, and smokes his pipe in the evening after helping his father with chores on the turkey ranch where he is employed.

New Invasion Is Reported On Iraqi Soil

CAIRO (AP) — A new invasion of Iraq—probably of minor scope—was reported under way Saturday.

Baghdad Radio reported the presence of "infiltrators" on Iraqi soil. The broadcast called on the population to assist the popular resistance forces in apprehending foreign infiltrators.

The radio blamed the UAR for sending these foreigners in cooperation with "American imperialism."

The broadcast urged the Iraqi people to "control themselves" and hand the infiltrators over to the police or the popular resistance forces instead of trying to "deal with" them on the spot. In other words they are to be arrested but not lynched.

A later broadcast indicated that the Iraqi authorities are worried about possible attempts against Premier Abdul Karim Kassem's life.

It told the people to clear a passage for Kassem's car when he is driving through Baghdad and to stay away from the car at all times.

The announcer repeated the earlier report of infiltrators entering Iraq, then added they obviously were sent to carry out sabotage against the Iraqi regime.

Sukarno in Sweden As Guest of Gov't

STOCKHOLM (Kyodo-Reuter)—Indonesian President Sukarno arrived by air in Stockholm Sunday afternoon for a three-day visit as guest of the Swedish Government.

He was welcomed at Bromma Airport by Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander and Foreign Minister Oesten Unden.

With the President were Foreign Minister Subandrio, Minister of Veteran Affairs Chaerul Saleh, Wirjono Prodjodikoro, chief of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Tamzil, director of the President's Cabinet and former Indonesian ambassador to Sweden.

From the airport the President drove straight to the Grand Hotel in Stockholm where he is to stay during his visit.

Stay Out of U.K. Politics, Gaitskell Warns U.S.

LONDON (AP)—Hugh Gaitskell, Britain's most powerful Laborite and possibly the next Prime Minister, Sunday bluntly warned the United States to stay out of British politics.

The 53-year-old Laborite leader claimed to have been "shocked" by a report that the United States is playing an undercover role in preparations for the British general election expected later this year.

The report of American origin suggested that Prime Minister Macmillan—with the support of Washington officials—is only taking an enterprising line on vital East-West issues in order to win favor with the electorate.

"If this is indeed true, I want to say to Mr. Herter (U.S. Secretary of State) and the American people, whom we wish well, that this is an exceedingly undesirable interference with internal British politics," Gaitskell declared.

"It is highly discreditable both to the shabby, shifty politicians, who appear to have pleaded for it, and to the American Government, which has indulged them."

Gaitskell spoke in London at an open air May Day rally attended by thousands of left-wingers. Although not saying it in so many words, his clear implication was that the United States is actively backing Macmillan against the less predictable Laborites for future power in Britain.

To support his case, Gaitskell quoted an article from the influential American newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, which was republished in Britain Saturday by the Manchester Guardian.

The Monitor was reported to have said:

"It is in the House of Commons that the pressures generate for a British policy at variance with that of the other (Western) allies.

"They generate, moreover, less out of a firm Government conviction than out of the Government's need to accommodate unrealistic views about the cold war.

"Whatever reservations Prime Minister Macmillan may have about his political opponents' views, he is now up against this fact: many experts regard Labor's electoral chances as nearly equal to those of the Conservatives. The Labor voice gains much influence from these assessments:

"Even Washington officials have had to take account of the political possibilities in Britain and to support Mr. Macmillan as much as possible.

"This is really the core of the problem Mr. Herter now confronts."

Saint Januarius' Blood Liquifies

NAPLES (AP)—Neapolitans sighed with relief Saturday night—the blood of their Patron Saint, Januarius, liquified.

The dry-clotted blood of Saint Januarius melted during evening services in the city's cathedral.

Prayers were said as the crystal and silver vials containing the blood were taken to the cathedral's high altar. The vials are taken out for this kind of service three times a year—on the Saturday preceding the first Sunday in May, on Sept. 19 and on Dec. 16.

Neapolitans feel their city is in for good luck when the blood liquifies, bad luck when it does not. It usually does.

Whether the melting is the result of a miracle has long been a subject of controversy.

OBITUARIES

GUIDO ROCCO

ROME (AP)—Guido Rocco, 73, former Italian Minister for Popular Culture in the first post-Fascist cabinet headed by Gen. Pietro Badoglio, died here Saturday of a heart attack.

FRED M. HARDEN

VANCOUVER (AP)—Fred M. Harden, a former millionaire who lost most of his wealth in the Japanese invasion of the Philippine Islands, died Friday in hospital.

HASSAN JABBARA

CAIRO (UPI)—Hassan Jabbara, minister of economics of the United Arab Republic, died Sunday, the semi-official Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency said Jabbara died in Helio Olis, the ancient city of ruins six miles northeast of Cairo.

Boys Steal Money for Trip, Come to Tokyo to See Tower

Three schoolboys who financed at 1,300-kilometer trip from Kumamoto to Tokyo with stolen funds were arrested by police in Shibaura, Minato Ward, Saturday.

The two primary school students and one junior high school student told police they came to Tokyo to "climb the Tokyo Tower."

The youngsters related that they took ¥3,000 from a soba shop in front of Kumamoto Station last Monday. After "sight-seeing" for one night at Fukuoka, they boarded a National Railways train for Tokyo Wednesday.

They arrived in Tokyo Thursday evening, having stolen ¥1,000 from a fellow-passenger en route in order to buy box lunches. After sleeping in a truck at Shiodome Station, near Shimbashi, the trio sneaked into Tokyo TV Tower Friday morning.

The boys later stole a ¥10,000-wristwatch, a pair of glasses and other articles from an automobile on a parking lot. The goods were still in their possession when they were picked up for questioning by police.

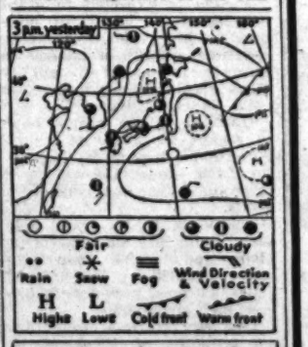
The Weather

Tokyo Area—Today: Cloudy with S. winds. Showers at night. Tomorrow: Fair with S.E. winds. Showers. Yesterday's temperatures: Max. 24.1 C. (75.4 F.) Min. 15.2 C. (59.4 F.) Minimum humidity: 44 per cent.

Monday, May 4

(Lunar Calendar, March 27)

Sunrise—4:47 a.m. Sunset—6:29 p.m. Moonrise—2:48 a.m. Moonset—3:14 p.m. High tide—3:10 a.m., 3:50 p.m. Low tide—9:40 a.m., 9:50 p.m.



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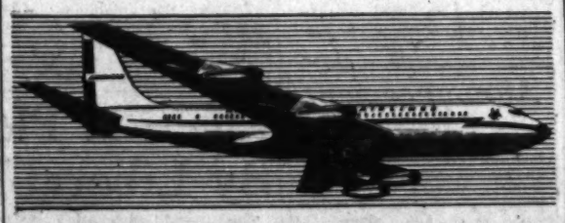

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Mounting the stone steps at her coronation, Heidi Jaeckel, 17, prepares to receive her crown as May Queen Saturday at the Canadian Academy in Kobe. Following her is one of her trainbearers.

Canadian School Celebrates May Day; Queen Is Crowned

KOBE—The Canadian Academy's "May Day" was celebrated on its campus Saturday afternoon by the student body and many PTA members.

The event opened with the crowning of Heidi Jaeckel as May Queen.

Dressed in a white robe, with two trainbearers behind her and led by 12 princesses, Heidi ascended to the throne. The stairway was lined with pennant-bearing "place guards" on both sides.

Each of the 11 grades and the kindergarten performed a dance based on a juvenile story.

Princesses were Gertraud Riltz, Guri Monsen, Ann Peterson, Karen Harper, Diana Etter, Cynthia Chase, Marilyn Friesen, Gladys Boyle, Mary Wilkins, Adrienne Graham, Deborah McCoy and Janet Graham. The trainbearers were Melissa Camp and Michelle Kominz.

May Day, a favorite holiday for the people of English villages in the Middle Ages, has been celebrated at Canadian Academy annually since 1952, when the school was reopened after the war.

No Reshuffle Until Polls End: Kishi

There will be no Cabinet reshuffle until after the June 2 House of Councillors elections.

Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi yesterday called Ichiro Kono of the Liberal-Democratic Party to his official residence in Shibuya and told him that no reshuffle of the Cabinet or party personnel would be made until the elections were over.

The Prime Minister told Kono that he had been laying the ground-work for a thorough reshuffle of the Cabinet in preparation for revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Pact and its passage through the Diet.

Kono later visited Bamboku Ono, vice president of the Liberal-Democratic Party, to convey the Prime Minister's intentions.

Later, Kishi left Tokyo for Hakone. He will return to Tokyo tomorrow.

Deaf Japanese Guest of Tito

BELGRADE (AP)—Masahisa Matsubara, a deaf mute Japanese student who writes and reads in 17 languages, arrived here Saturday as guest of President Josip Tito for a 10-day visit.

He wrote to Tito and asked that a visit to this country be made possible for him. Tito agreed and arranged for Matsubara to stay 10 days. He will tour the country, visit various archeological and other sights and get acquainted with the Yugoslav deaf organization.

Matsubara arrived by air from Greece, where he studies old Greek culture with the help of a Greek Government scholarship.

'Let Me Go, Copper'

WATERLOO, Iowa (UPI)—Police who caught a 15-year-old Waterloo boy with the goods—a phonograph record—Saturday turned him over to juvenile authorities on a shoplifting charge.

The record the boy had taken was entitled, "Stop Thief." The flip side of the disc was, "Turn Me Loose."

Musicians Arrive for Church Fete

OSAKA—Five American musicians arrived at Osaka Airport via JAL yesterday for the Osaka Christian Crusade to be held at the International Festival Hall from May 12 to June 1.

They were Ralph Carmichael, composer and conductor of musical scores for Christian movies and records, who will direct the choir and orchestra for the three-week evangelical public meeting sponsored by World Vision, Inc., of Pasadena, Calif.; Lorin Whitney, organist, who has served in a similar capacity for the Billy Graham crusade; Charles Magnusen, Hollywood pianist; Gary Moore, baritone, who has performed in Japan previously, and Jack C. Connor, marimba and vibraphone artist.

They were welcomed by the Rev. Sakao Funamoto, chairman of the Crusade committee, and received gifts of bouquets. Carmichael, representing the group, made a brief address.

Moore then gave a vocal solo, which was followed by a marimba solo by Connor. As a finale to the airport musical performance, Carmichael conducted a 100-voice choir.

The five visitors then gave a press interview before going to Osaka where they registered at the Hotel New Grand.

U.S. Atom Expert Arrives in Japan

Dr. Alvin Weinberg, director of the Oakridge National Laboratory, Tenn. arrived in Tokyo via JAL yesterday to consult with Japanese atomic experts at the invitation of the Japan Atomic Energy Commission.

He will visit the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute at Tokai-mura, Ibaragi Prefecture, Thursday through Sunday.

He is also scheduled to lecture in Tokyo next Monday and in Osaka next Wednesday, before departing for home.

Miss Tsugi Shiraishi, staff member of The Japan Times and director of the Tokyo YWCA, delivered a lecture on "Peace Viewed from the Standpoint of YWCA" at the Osaka YWCA Saturday. Some 30 members of the Osaka YWCA attended. Left to right: Yoshiko Ukita, director of the Osaka YWCA; Miss Shiraishi; Fusako Makino; Sumie Takeuchi, and Sadako Hirooka, members of the Osaka YWCA committee.

Here and There
in Japan

Police in Marugame City, Kagawa Prefecture were "advised" by a mysterious woman the other day to call off their four-month search for a missing boy of four.

A post-card apparently written in a woman's hand and addressed to the boy's parents said: "I took him to my home. I am childless. I have ¥4,000,000 with me. I will bring him up decently and give him enough education. I advice you to take things easy and give up your search for him."

A later missive, apparently penned in a feminine hand and sent to the law enforcement agency said: "I have changed the boy's name. He is doing well. He has forgotten all about home. He has so changed his parents won't recognize him."

Norihiro Ishii, little son of Yoshiteru Ishii, a poultry dealer, disappeared from his home last Dec. 10 and neither his fate nor whereabouts are known yet.

Once Too Often

In Kyoto an 18-year-old boy paid the compliment of imitation to the "wolf"-crying character in Aesop's Fables—and fell into the clutches of the law.

A call from a public telephone booth informed the Fushimi precinct police: "I've just seen the drug store close by the Keihan Electric Railway station burglarized."

Detectives rushed to the scene and found they'd been hoaxed. Suspecting a prank, they checked the neighborhood area and spotted a boy hiding in a telephone booth.

Questioned, he said: "I did it. It was fun to see you hustling on the false alarm." He said that by a similar ruse he had sent police in another part of the city hustling a week before.

Wash Worries

In Taira city, Miyagi Prefecture a taxi-driver, while cruising on a rainy day, splashed a young woman from head to toe and spoiled her dress.

He ran away and thought he had gotten away with it. Later events showed he had caught a Tartar.

The damsel noted the license number of the passing car and went to the police. They quickly summoned the cabbie. After a parley, it was agreed that the driver pay the laundry bill for the dress.

The next day the driver appealed to police for help. The laundry charged for the washing not only of the dress involved but for other clothing.

"Must I pay for the washing of this other clothing?" the cabbie wailed. Police ruled that he didn't have to.

Determination

In Fukuoka, a young man made a public "promise" to commit suicide and kept his word—one day behind his announced schedule.

He told two newspaper companies over the phone: "Today I will leap from the roof of "Y" department store to my death. I mean what I say."

Warned by the newspapers, police and the department store staked out men in the store's roof-garden. They questioned every suspicious-looking male. Nothing happened that day.

The next day the same man telephoned one of the newspaper companies and said: "I am sorry I disappointed you yesterday. There were too many people around yesterday. I think I will leap right at this moment."

Before the newspaper could warn police and the store, the man kept his word by leaping 49 meters from the top of the nine-story building. He was killed instantly.

He was identified as Michio Yoshimura, 20, a bill collector for the local electric power company.

For Some Bodies

Professors of medical jurisprudence at Kyoto University beamed with pleasure the other day when the institution bought what you may call a corpse-preserving refrigerator which, it is claimed, will keep dead bodies decomposition-proof for at least a month—even in midsummer.

Hitherto about the only way for them to preserve dead bodies has been to dissect them in haste and keep them in Formalin.

Measuring 3.6 by 3.5 by 2.4 meters, the new equipment can easily hold more than three bodies.

Unlike the conventional refrigerator, the new one, the maker claims, doesn't smell, take moisture or freeze a body.

The price: ¥1,600,000.

Teachers' Tiff

The deficit-carrying prefectural government of Hyogo will be in for a colossal new expenditure of ¥350 million if the local teachers' union wins a suit it has brought against the prefectural administration before the Kobe District Court.

The teachers have demanded payment of their night-duty allowance at the rate fixed by law for national public service personnel — ¥360. They have been paid ¥260.

The union is sueing for the ¥100 difference for its 20,000 members, retroactive to 1954.

When Katsu Sakamoto was elected Governor five years ago, he fixed the allowance for the teachers at the lower rate on a plea of deficits in prefectural finances. The union swallowed the action because the new Governor had been elected on the Socialist ticket.

When Sakamoto was re-elected last year, he made it clear he would enforce the teacher efficiency-rating system as required by law.

"Since the Governor will enforce the system against us as required by law," the union has reasoned, "why shouldn't we demand what is rightly due us under the law?"

School for Sick

A branch of a primary and junior high school in Kokura, has been opened at the National Hospital located north of the city to provide education to child patients long suffering from disease.

There are 60 children under 15, all patients of infantile paralysis, tuberculosis of the spine or some other protracted disease, who are receiving therapy at this hospital—Kyushu's second medical center for children. Forty of them are of school age.

The branch school is the result of efforts made jointly by the hospital and the municipal board of education.

The school has five full-time teachers.

A Double Half

In a small town in Saitama Prefecture a bank puzzled over a ¥1,000 note some one had turned in.

Its both sides were the reverse side of a regular note. In size and the color of printing it looked genuine. It had the water-mark, too.

Was it a misprinted note? Unable to decide, the bank sent it through its office to the Ministry of Finance for disposition.

"You couldn't use it without breaking the law," says a law professor in the meantime.

Easter Mass was held late Saturday night at the Russian Orthodox Church, commonly known as Nikolai-do Cathedral, Surugadai, Tokyo. Officiating was Archbiship Ireney Bekish.

Osaka Orphan to Visit Wolfhounds in Honolulu

To Takeko Takada, an 11-year-old Japanese orphan in Osaka, Children's Day on Tuesday, means more than a national holiday.

The little girl of the Holy Family Home orphanage in Osaka will leave tomorrow on a week's visit to Hawaii as queen of the U.S. 27th Wolfhound Regiment's 58th anniversary celebration.

Takeko will depart Osaka Airport aboard a Japan Air Lines plane at 11:40 a.m. for Tokyo, where she will board another JAL plane for Honolulu at 10:30 p.m., Wednesday.

The Wolfhound Regiment and the 8th Field Artillery which sponsor the orphanage will fly the little girl to Hawaii for the regiment's anniversary.

Miss Toshie Nagano, a JAL stewardess who will accompany the child to Honolulu, has offered to let Takeko stay with her family in Tokyo tomorrow night.

Upon arrival at Honolulu, Takeko will be saluted by Col. George Dewey, Wolfhound commander, and his staff, Hisaji Hattori, Japanese consul general in Honolulu, and a representative from Mayor Blaisdell's office. Kolchak IV, the Wolfhound's mascot dog will also greet Takeko.

Takeko will reign for a week as queen of the Wolfhound's Organization Day Festival and will visit regimental and 8th Artillery units.

While there, she will stay with SFC and Mrs. Abraham Beddow, who picked Takeko for the trip when they visited Osaka orphanage last month.

She will bring from the orphanage some dolls and paintings as gifts to the Wolfhounds, along with a bouquet of "lilies of the valley" presented by JAL which has flown the flower from Hokkaido.

Guitarist Segovia Thrills Audience

OSAKA—Andres Segovia yesterday scored a big hit at the Festival Hall here with his performance of selections from classical music.

It was the first postwar appearance of the Spanish guitarist before Japanese audiences. His debut in this country was in 1928.

Yesterday's recital, part of the program of the Osaka International Art Festival, included "Six Little Pieces for Lute" composed by V. Galilei; "Variation on a Spanish Tune " by Narvaez; "Andante and Allegretto" by Sor; "Gavotte" by J. S. Bach; "Romanza" by F. Mendelssohn; and "Piezas Caracteristicas" by Moreno-Torroba.

Tomorrow he is scheduled to perform with Castelnuovo-Tedesco, known as the "Brahms of Italy," and the Kansai Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Takashi Asahina.

The program will include Handel's "Water Music Suite;" Castelnuovo-Tedesco's "Concerto for Guitar and Orchestra in D Major, Opus 99;" Bach's "Gavotte;" Rameau's "Minuet" and Fernando Sor's "Allegro in D Major."

Osaka U. Professor Gets India Grant

NEW DELHI (AP) — India announced Saturday night it is granting 5,291 rupees ($1,111) to Prof. E. Sawa of Osaka University for the publication of a Hindi grammar.

MSA Vessel Will Survey Sea Current

The 900-ton survey boat Takuyo of the Maritime Safety Agency is leaving Tokyo Thursday for an extensive survey of the Japan Current between the northern equatorial current and Okinawa.

The project follows a similar survey of equatorial currents conducted by the MSA last year as part of Japan's studies under the last International Geophysical Year program.

This year's survey is intended to locate the correct course of the Japan Current (Black Current), its width, volume of flow and changes during its trip from the equatorial streams.

The Takuyo will be equipped with a magnetic current gauge for automatic recording of the strength of currents and the depth of the water, and with a continuous water depth and temperature recorder.

Auto Rams Truck; 6 Persons Injured

Six persons were injured, four seriously, when an auto rammed into an overturned truck on the Ichikawa bridge, on the border of Koiwa-machi, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo and Chiba Prefecture early yesterday morning

Shohei Komoriya, 39, of Yamabushi-cho, Daito-ku, three of his family and an employe were on an excursion to Chiba in a truck loaded with vegetables.

His son, daughter, and the assistant to the truck driver, were seriously injured.

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Art, East and West

Ancient Sculptures of China

T'ang statuette of a court lady, circa 144 A.D.

A seated Bodhisattva from Lung-men, 5th century.

Head from T'ien-lung Shan, circa 600 A.D.

By ELISE GRILLI

CHINESE SCULPTURE, 400-750 A.D.—Exhibition at the Takashimaya Store, 8th floor,—Ginza, near Nihombashi.—Through May 10.

Over the past two years a magnificent series of Chinese art shows has been staged at the Takashimaya Store, with the cooperation of the Keizai Press and the authoritative backing of the best Japanese scholars in this field. The present exhibition concentrates on sculpture of the early periods of most ardent Buddhism in China.

Like the preceding showings of Tun-Huang paintings, central Asian arts and Chinese bronzes, this exhibition is a scholar's dream, bringing together into close proximity and for detailed study many examples of styles that were scattered over the entire map of that continental expanse which we erroneously consider a single nationality called China.

For the layman who wants more than a tour of "appreciation," there have been marshalled all the devices of enlarged presentation via chronologies, diagrams, photographs and dramatic lighting. Yet with all this aid the problems and difficulties have only been highlighted and a visit to this exhibition demands time, sharp scrutiny, and as much outside study as can be contrived.

In fact, to take full advantage of this brief moment when more than 400 years and 4,000 miles of space are concentrated in one gallery, there should be a lecture hall where a sequence of illustrated lectures and verbal discussions could clarify the historical conditions, the religious concepts, the geographic locations, and the stylistic cross influences that are imbedded in the carved stone and gilded bronze sculpture.

The small bronze statuettes of the standing or seated Buddha, in attitudes of preaching or meditation, are the earliest Buddhist figures that were probably carried in the bags of priests and missionaries who spread the gospel of Gautama across seas and mountains, from central India into northern China.

The ideas and the arts of Buddhism here encountered a fully developed sculpture (seen in a few small pieces from the Yin and Han periods in the first room) and a firmly established religio-ethical system of Taoism and Confucianism. Resistance and persecution confronted the imported religion and delayed its official acceptance for more than 400 years.

When Buddhism finally won over the dynastic rulers of China, it surged into a tremendous art efflorescence after 400 A.D. a culmination best summed up in the great complexes of cave temples cut into the living rock at Yun-kang in the north (near Peiping) and at Lung-men in the center (near the ancient capital of Lo-yang). Through a sort of benign vandalism some statues have been ripped from those almost inaccessible caves and have enriched the museums of the world. How much of this treasure has been heaped up in Japan is shown in this astounding exhibition.

Step by step comparisons reveal the ideological and stylistic problems involved in the transmutation of sculptural forms derived from humanistic Greece into the transcendental shapes needed for Buddhist teachings. In Gandhara, where Greece and India met, one can observe how Apollo, a sun god clothed in fullest human beauty, is transformed into Buddha, of human origin but aspiring to become spirit.

In China this process of dematerialization was carried still further, with realistic drapery turning into a pattern of linear rhythms and, above all, with the head of a radiant Apollo slowly transmuted into the withdrawn, inward-looking, benign countenance of the meditating Amida and his accompanying Bodhisattvas. As far as stone can become pure spirit, this was accomplished at Lung-men, around 650 A.D.

At T'ien-lung Shan, about 50 years later, another moment of breathless balance fused the Indian concept of a sensuous man-god with the Buddhist ideal of universal compassion and harmony. The deep faith which stimulated such artistry was to hold for yet another century and could produce monumental works that are even now being discovered in remote parts of China.

A problem that cannot fail to excite the Occidental observer is the puzzling occurence in these early Chinese figures of some details that crop up in Europe 500 years later, as in the cross-ankled seated Christ of Romanesque sculpture in France or the feminine costume of late Gothic days which seems to stem directly from the elegant clay figurines of T'ang China. . . .

This is an exhibition to admire, to study, to ponder.

Noh for Foreigners Planned for May 12

A program of Noh drama and Kyogen comedy which was given last month will be repeated for the benefit of foreign residents and tourists at the Suidobashi Nogakudo on May 12 at 8 p.m.

Under the auspices of the International Noh Drama Club the classic "Funa-Benkei" and the farce "Boshibari" will be presented.

"Funa-Benkei" performed by Rokuro Umewaka is based on the legend of the warlord Yoshitsune, his mistress Lady Shizuka and the faithful guard Benkei. As Yoshitsune is crossing the bay in flight, the ghost of Tomomori, his dead enemy, appears to accost him but is subdued by the incantations of Benkei.

The farce "Boshibari" concerns two clever servants who despite being tied together manage to drink up their master's wine.

Tickets at ¥850 and ¥650 with English libretto are now on sale at Icy's 40-2247; Nogaku Shorin 33-0813 or Suidobashi Nogakudo 92-4843.

The ghost of Tomomori, warlord Yoshitsune's dead enemy, appears out of the waves to accost him but through the incantation of Benkei, it is appeased and disappears, in the Noh drama "Funa-Benkei" which will be presented May 12 at the Suidobashi Nogakudo.

Tokyo After Dark

By THE NIGHT OWL

The connoisseur of Japanese food has his tongue hanging out for ochazuke.

Ochazuke, or tea-soaked rice, has a hidden delicacy. It is a sensitive dish with a shibui taste for which there is no English equivalent. Shibui is a quality of manner and dress which comes upon one like a revelation.

Ochazuke can either be the crowning glory of a Japanese meal or can be taken as a light evening snack. At the HYOTANTEI in Shibuya, the oldest and most famous ochazukeya in town, it comes to only ¥100 to ¥200 per bowl.

Ochazuke is a bowl of rice, topped by fish and spiced with seaweeds, eutrema, sesame, trefoil, prickly ash, and drowned in green tea or soup. In the old days only tea was used but today's restaurants often irrigate the rice with the boiled juice of bonito and tangle.

Hyotantei offers 50 different kinds of ochazuke. In the fish line there is sea bream, tuna, salmon, flatfish, codfish, shellfish, cuttlefish and fish eggs. A popular ochazuke hat is tatami iwashi. Iwashi are small white sardines no bigger than pencil lead. They are pressed together like a tatami. From the garden the harvest may bring prickly ash, horsetail and mushrooms. Or there is tsukemono (a variety of pickles) and shiokara (salted fish guts). The selection goes on to chicken, beef and grated cheese.

The Hyotantei features ochazuke specialities from Izu, Kyushu, Shimane, Nagasaki and Okayama. Its loyal customers bring back specialities from Japan's far corners whenever they return from a trip. Ordering is rather simple. Just precede the word "ochazuke" with the choice of your favorite condiment.

The foreign hashi expert will have to take a postgraduate course in chopsticks. For ochazuke turn the hashi into a spoon. The trick is to raise the bowl to your lips, suck in deeply at the same time pushing the floating rice into your mouth. Don't bend your wrist.

The Hyotantei is a tight, modern two-story shop at 76, Udagawamachi, Shibuya-ku. The decor is modern Japanese. Customers sit at the food bar and and see the food prepared in front of them. Hanging from the ceiling are dried octopuses that look like a Korean patriarch's stringy beard, sardines that resemble laundry pins, and other pressed demons of the deep. Gourds of all sizes hang on the walls as well as sketches by famous artists and actors. A sign reading "We do not serve drunken customers" is an indication of the nature of the establishment which stays open till 2:30 a.m.

The Hyotantei only seven and a half years old yet is said to be the oldest ochazukeya in Tokyo. Before the war there were no ochazuke restaurants although the dish itself dates back to the Heian period when tea was first imported in Japan. The rich then mixed tea with their rice and the peasants poured hot water over their gohan.

Now ochazuke is the Japanese equivalent of ham and eggs after a night of merrymaking. When served at the end of a regular meal, it always brings on short sighs of anticipation.

Radio · TV · Screen · Stage

—RADIO—

Monday, May 4
FEN Tokyo (810 Kcs.)

NEWS: Every hour on the hour.
6:05 a.m.—Rise and Shine 6:35—Rise and Shine, 7:10—Morning Meditations, 7:15—The Morning Show, 8:05—Take 25, 8:30—The Breakfast Club, 9:05—People are Funny, 9:30—Bert Parks Bandstand, 10:05—Turn Back the Clock, 10:30—Disc Jockey Jury, 11:05—Morning Melodies, 11:15—Koffee Klatsch, 11:30—Tennessee Ernie.
12:15 p.m.—Disc 'n' Data, 1:05—Just Entertainment, 1:15—Ladies Please, 1:30—Marines, 2:05—Matinee Concert, 3:05—Waltz Time, 3:15—Marvin Miller Storyteller, 3:30—Music Amigos, 3:45—Ebony & Ivory, 4:05—Cisco Kid, 4:30—Journey Into Melody, 5:05—Journey Into Melody.
5:30—Soundtrack, 5:45—Man About Town, 6:15—Weathervane, 6:20—Spotlight on Sports, 6:30—Music by Candle Light, 7:05—Shortwave USA, 7:15—Johnny Dollar, 7:30—Meet the Press, 7:55 Duffy's Tavern, 8:05—Disaster, 8:30—Voices Speak Jazz,
9:16—News on the Light Side, 9:15—Eddie Fisher, 9:30—FBI in Peace and War, 9:55—Art Baker's Notebook, 10:05—Air Express, 10:30—Classical Album, 11:05—Jazz Concert, 11:30—One Night Stand.

Tuesday, May 5

12:05 a.m.—Two in the Balcony, 12:30—Smile Time, 1:05—One o'Clock Jump, 1:30—Mystery Time, 2:05—While the City Sleeps, 3:05—Music for Everyone, 4:05—Dawn Patrol, 5:05—Five by Five at 5:05, 5:15—Barnyard Jamboree.

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A.M. PROGRAM

7:00-7:20 — Classic Music. (AB).* 7:35-8:00—Italian Folk Songs, J. Steffano (ten.). (AB)*
8:05-8:20—Tropical Rhythm. (AF).* 8:05-8:30 — Overture (Rossini), RIAS Sym. Orch.; L'Arlesienne, Suite No. 2 (Bizet), Detroit Sym. Orch. (AK)*
9:30-9:45—Excerpts from Les Sylphides (Chopin), Paris Conserv. Orch. (KR)*
11:30-11:45 — Chorus: Dark Ducks Quartet. (AK)

P.M. PROGRAM

12:15-12:30—Popular Music: Ricardo Santos Orch., Others. (RF).* 12:30-12:45—Popular Music. (QR)*
1:25-2:00—Japanese Classic Music. (AB)*
2:00-3:30—Fantasia on a Theme of Tallis (Vaughan Williams), Boyd Neel String Orch.; Ballet Suite No. 1 (Shostakovich), Soviet State Orch.; Variation on a Theme of Purcell (Britten), Minneapolis Sym. Orch. (AB).* 2:05-3:00 — Popular Music Requests. (RF).* 2:05-3:00 — Kinderscenen (Schumann), Gieseking (piano); Toy Symphony (Haydn), Suttgart Pro Musika Orch.; Others (KR).* 2:25-2:40—Popular Music: Shoji Suzuki and Rhythm Ace. (QR)

Japan Times Hour
11:05-11:30 p.m. JOLF (1310 kc.)
"The New Chairman of Communist China." Lee Chia, chief of the Japan bureau of the Central News Agency of China, will discuss in Japanese the latest lineup of Red China's leadership and its implications.

3:05-4:00—Mozart Collection: Sonata in C Min. K.457 for Piano; Symphony No. 36 in C, K. 425. (RF).* 3:30-4:00—Disc Jockey. (AB)*
4:30-5:00—Jazz. (RF)*
6:00-6:05—English News, David Friend. (AB). 6:35-6:50—Westerns. (RF)*
7:30-8:00—Japanese Classic Music. (QR)
8:00-9:00 — Chorus Parade: Four Coins, Little Sisters, Bright Rhythm Boys, Duke Aces, Trio Los Chiqualos, Dark Ducks Quartet, Others. (KR). 8:05-9:00 — Popular Music. (RF)*
9:00-9:30—Popular Music: Seiji Hiraoka Quintet Dean Martin, Others. (LF).* 9:30-10:00—Disc Jockey; Screen Music. (QR).* 9:30-10:00—Louis Armstrong, All Star Album. (RF)*
10:05-10:50—Screen Music. (RF)*
11:05-11:30 — "Sekaino Chanoma," (Japan Times Hour). (LF). 11:20-12:00—Popular Music Disc Jockey: Ricky Nelson, Others. (RF).* 11:40-11:55—Debbie Reynolds Album. (AK).* 11:45-12:15—Popular Music. (KR)*

AFTER MIDNIGHT

12:00-12:30 — Popular Music and Chanson. (RF).* 12:15-1:15—English Hour: News, Popular Music and Chanson Requests. (KR).* 12:30-1:00—English Hour: Latin American Music. (RF)*

NHK-FM (87.3 MC)

7:00-9:00 p.m.—Brahms Collection: Academic Festival Overture Op. 80, Vienna Phil. Orch.; Concerto No. 2 in B flat, for Piano, Op. 83, A. Uninsky (piano), Hague Phil. Orch.; Lieder, Op. 121, K. Flagstad (sop.); Symphony No. 3 in F, Op. 90, Phil. Orch.
* Record

Today's TV Choice

8:00-9:00 p.m.—Japan Phil. Sym. Orch. Concert: Concerto No. 3 (Bartok), with Takahiro Sonoda, Kiyoko Tanaka (piano) (ch. 8)
8:15-9:00—Musical Play: "Three Lullabies," with Peggy Hayama, Teruo Hata, Dark Ducks Quartet, Four Coins, Shigenori Ohara and Blue Coats, others; from Bunkyo Public Hall (ch. 1)
8:30-9:00—U.S. Movie: "Medic" (in Japanese) (ch. 10)
9:15-9:45—U.S. Movie "William Tell," (in Japanese) (ch. 4)
See calendar on sports page for televised sports events.

—VIDEO—

JOAK-TV (Channel 1)

7:00-7:15 a.m.—News, 7:25-7:40—Hammond Organ Music, 7:55-8:00—Overseas News, 12:00-12:15 p.m.—News, 12:40-12:55 — Today's Cooking Memo, 12:55-1:00—Overseas Report, 3:00-5:55—Sumo, from Kuramae.
6:00-6:07—Cartoon Movie, 6:07-6:35—Children's Drama, 7:00-7:15—News, 7:45-8:15—"Koko-ni Kanewa Naru," 8:15-9:00—Musical Play, 9:00-10:00—Drama, 10:00-10:15—News, 10:15-10:22—Today's Sumo Highlight, 10:22-10:27—Overseas News.

JOBK-TV (Channel 3)

5:30-6:00 p.m.—Color TV Test (To-Kyo Local), 7:00-7:30—Talk on Music, 7:30-8:00—Teach Me English, 8:00-8:30—Botany, 8:30-9:00—Living Plan, 9:00-9:30—Lecture on Agriculture, 9:30-10:00 — Geometry for High School.

JOAX-TV (Channel 4)

7:00-7:13 a.m. — News, 7:45-7:55—News, 9:00-9:20—Cooking School, 12:00-12:15 p.m.—News, 12:40-12:55—Women's News, 1:00-1:15—Cooking Memo, 3:00-5:40—Sumo Tournament, from Kuramae, 5:50-6:00—Mainichi News.
6:45-6:55—News Flashes, 6:55-7:00—International News, 7:30-8:00—Drama "Taikoki," 8:30-9:00—TV Scope, 9:00-9:10—Today's Events, 9:10-9:15—Sports News, 9:15-9:45—Movie "William Tell," 9:45-10:00—TV Sports, 10:55-11:10—Telenews, 11:10-11:20—Today's Sumo Highlight.

JOKR-TV (Channel 6)

7:10-7:15 a.m.—Sports Flashes, 7:50-8:00—Overseas News, 8:10-8:14—Sports Flashes, 11:25-11:55—TV Women's School, 12:00-12:15 p.m.—News, 1:15-1:30—Today's Cooking Memo, 1:40-2:10—Color TV Test, 3:00-5:50 — Sumo Tournament, from Kuramae, 5:50-6:00—Yomiuri News.
6:00-6:10—Cartoon Movie, 7:30-8:00—Popular Songs, 8:30-9:00—Drama "Zenigata Heiji," 9:00-9:15—From North and South, 9:45-9:55—News, 9:55-10:00 — Sports News, 10:30-11:00—Art Salon, 11:05-11:10—Today's Sumo Highlight, 11:00-11:20—Overseas News.

JOCX-TV (Channel 8)

11:25-11:45 a.m. — Cooking Memo, 11:45-11:55—Telenews, 12:45-12:50—Sports News, 1:30-1:50—Cooking Memo, 2:00-2:22 — USIS Movie, 3:00-6:00—Sumo Tournament.
6:00-6:10—Overseas News, 6:45-6:55 — Telenews, 6:55-7:00 — Puppet Drama, 7:30-8:00—Shochiku TV Movie, 8:00-9:00 — Japan Phil. Symphony Concert, 9:45-9:55—Telenews, 9:55-10:00—Sports News, 10:00-10:10—Entertainment Highlight, 10:15-11:00—Pro Boxing.

JOEX-TV (Channel 10)

10:00-10:20 a.m.—TV for School, 11:00-11:25—Children's Art Salon, 12:00-12:12 p.m.—News, 12:15-12:45—Movie, 12:45-1:00 — Cooking Memo, 1:20-1:40—Fashion Hints, 3:00-6:00 — Sumo Tournament, from Kuramae.
6:00-6:06—Cartoon Movie, 6:45-6:56—News, 7:00-7:30—Drama, 7:30-8:00—Children's Movie, 8:30-9:00—Movie "Medic," 9:15-10:00—Toshiba Theater, 10:00-10:06—Overseas News, 10:06-10:12 — Sports News, 10:30-10:42—News, 10:45-11:15—Today's Sumo Digest, 11:15-11:30—Overseas News.

—SCREEN—

GRANT HEIGHTS: Separate Tables (Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr).
NORTH CAMP DRAKE: Home Before Dar!: (Jean Simmons, Dan O'Herlihy).
TACHIKAWA WEST: Tank Force (Victor Mature, Leo Gann).
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS: Bell, Book and Candle (James Stewart, Kim Novak).
HIBIYA: Rio Bravo, 11:05, 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, (8:25 a.m. Sunday & Holidays).
IMPERIAL THEATER: South Seas Adventure, 10, 1, 4, 7.
MARUNOUCHI TOHO: Operation Amsterdam, 11:10, 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, (9:30 a.m. Sundays & Holidays).
NEW TOHO: Uynales Zkasy, 11:10, 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, (10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, Sundays & Holidays).
SCALAZA: Faibles Femmes; 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8.
SHIBUYA KOKUSAI: Mardi Gras 12:20, 4:20, 8:10; The Barbarian and the Geisha; 10:30, 2:30, 6:30, until May 8.
SHIBUYA PANTHEON: Walt Disney's Tonka; Walt Disney's Samoa; 11:10, 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, (10, 11:30, 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, Sundays & Holiday).
SHIBUYA SCALAZA: Cat on a Hot Tin Roof; Nata Di Marzo; 10, 1:45, 5:50, until May 4.
SHIBUYA TOKYU: Emil and the Detective; Heidi; 10:10, 1:20, 4:50, until May 8.
SHINJUKU TOKYU Emil and the Detective; Heidi; 10:15, 2, 5:45, (8:30 a.m. Sundays & Holidays). until May 8.
SHINJUKU GEKIJO: Cat on a Hot Tin Roof; Nata Di Marzo; 10, 2:15, 6:30, until May 4.
SHINJUKU MILANOZA: Walt Disney's Tonka; Walt Disney's Samoa; 11:10, 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, (10, 11:30, 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, Sundays & Holidays).
SHOCHIKU ACADEMY: Mardi Gras; The Barbarian and the Geisha; 10:35, 2:15, 6 (10:20 a.m. Sundays & Holidays).
SHOCHIKU CENTRAL: Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison, 11:20, 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8, (9:25 a.m.—Sundays and Holidays).
SHOCHIKU PICCADILLY: "Some Like It Hot," 10:30, 12:40, 3, 5:20, 7:40.
THEATER TOKYO: Up Periscope, 10:50, 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, (9 a.m. Sundays).
TOKYO GEKIJO: "The Naked Maja," 11:55, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, (9:35 Sundays & Holidays).
UENO TOKYU: Emil and the Detective; Heidi; 10:20, 1:55, 5:35, until May 8.
YURAKUZA: Les Amants, 11, 12:50, 2:40, 4:30, 6:20, 8:10, (10 a.m. Sundays).

YOKOHAMA

BILL CHICKERING: Separate Tables (Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr).
SAGAMIHARA: Johnny Rocco (Stephen McNally, Coleen Gray).
ZAMA THEATER: Stranger in My Arms (June Allyson, Jeff Chandler).
PICCADILLY: Bell, Book and Candle, 11:20, 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8, (Sun. & Holidays 9:30 a.m.), until May 8.
SCALAZA: Rio Bravo, 11, 1:40, 4:20, 7, until May 12.
TAKARAZUKA: Cat on a Hot Tin Roof; Nata Di Marzo; 10:12, 1:53, 5:58, until May 4.
TOHO MEIGAZA: Alexander the Great, 11, 1:39, 4:18, 6:57, until May 4.

—STAGE—

KOKUSAI GEKIJO: Revue "Tokyo Odori" (16 scenes) with more than 300 girls of the Shochiku Girls' Revue Troupe. 11:25 a.m., 3 & 6:35 p.m.
MEIJIZA: Kabuki, Part I: 11 a.m. "Iseondo Koi-no Nebata,"; Part II: 4:30 p.m. "Itohan," etc.; with Jukai, Nizaemon, Tomoemon, others, until May 25.

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LITTLE EVE —By Jolita

What's Going On This Week

Music

May 4
ALM TRIO (Gabor Rejto, cello; Maurice Wilk violin; Adolph Baller, piano and the **TOKYO SYMPHONY ORCH.** conducted by Kazuo Yamada. Bunkyo Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Piano Concerto in D Min. (Mozart); Double Concerto in A Maj. (Brahms); Triple Concerto in C (Beethoven).
May 6
JOSEF SUK, Czech violinist. Accompanist: Alfred Holecek. Hibiya Hall, 6:30 p.m. Sonata in C (Vivaldi); Chaconne (Bach); Sonata in G (Brahms); Romance in G (Beethoven); Nachte Lied (Schumann); Four Small Pieces (Suk).
May 7
IGOR STRAVINSKY and the NHK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Hibiya Hall, 6:30 p.m. In a selection of his own works Symphonic Poem "Song of the Nightingale," Suite from "Petrouchka," and Suite "The Fire Bird" No. 3, etc.
May 8
ANDRES SEGOVIA, guitarist. Sankei Hall, 6:30 p.m. Andante and Allegretto (Sor); Theme and Variations (Sor); Gavotte (Bach); Romance (Mendelssohn); etc.
May 9
VALERY KLIMOV, Russian violinist and the **TOKYO SYMPHONY ORCH.** conducted by Masashi Ueda. Hibiya Hall, 6:30 p.m. Symphony "1949" (Liebermann); Symphony in "London" (Haydn); Violin Concerto (Tchaikovsky) and Concerto No. 1 (Prokofiev).

Customs

May 5
KITE FIGHTING in Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Pref. Huge kites each nearly 4 meters by 3 meters are flown by groups of townfolks who vie with one another to cut the strings of the opponents' kites by skilful maneuvering.
ANNUAL FESTIVAL of Ima Kumano Shrine in Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto. From 1:30-3 p.m. a parade of warriors and court pages in costumes will march through the streets in the vicinity of the shrine.
GRAND FESTIVAL at Fujimori Shrine. At 7:30 a.m. three palanquins will be carried out of the shrine and taken to Senwakuji Temple, Tofukuji Temple and Inari Shrine. The palanquins will return at 8 p.m. At 8, 9 and 10 a.m. a parade of warriors will take place. In the riding ground of the shrine warriors attired in armor will participate in a horseback riding parade according to the ancient custom.
HORSE RACE will be held at 2 p.m. at Kami Kamo Shrine in Kita-ku, Kyoto. The custom was started in 1095 when a horse race in commemoration of good harvest and peace was held.
HINODE MATSURI or sunrise festival will be held at Musashi Mitake Shrine in Ome City from 8-11 a.m. A long procession of priests accompanied by flutes, drums and other musical instruments will go round the shrine three times. Men of unlucky age (42) clad in armor will head the procession and children in page costumes will bring up the rear. It is believed that 42-year-old men will be protected from evil spirits if they participate in this procession. From Tachikawa Station take the Ome line and get off at Mitake. It is just a one-hour ride from Tachikawa. In case of rain there will be no procession.
CHILDREN'S DAY. It is also the old boy's festival (tango no sekku).
May 8
HOTSPRING FESTIVAL of Misasa Spa, Tottori Pref. There will be fireworks, lantern parades and other colorful festivities.
May 9
RETURN OF PALANQUINS to Fushimi Inari Shrine. Five palanquins which were carried out of the shrine on April 18 to the resting place will be taken back. At 9 a.m. a parade of priests will leave the shrine to call at the resting place. It is a grand scene when the five palanquins cross the Gojo bridge in the afternoon.
May 10
SHINKO FESTIVAL at Suga Shrine in Sakyo-ku, Kyoto. At 2 p.m. a procession of court pages, 10 small palanquins carried by children clad in the same summer clothes and a stage carriage drawn by cows, will march through the streets and return to the shrine at 5 p.m.

Noh

May 3: KANZE KAIKAN: Noh "Senju," Kyogen "Jisenseki," Noh "Kuzu," 5 p.m.
May 9: KANZE KAIKAN: Noh "Fuji Daiko," Kyogen "Suo-otoshi," Noh "Ko-u," 2 p.m.
SUIDOBASHI NOGAKUDO: Kyogen program; "Igui," "Hanago," "Fuku no Kami," 1 p.m.
May 10: YARAI NOGAKUDO: Noh "Michimori," Kyogen "Dobu Katchiri," Noh "Fuji Daiko," 10:30 a.m.
SUIDOBASHI NOGAKUDO: Noh "Morihisa," Kyogen "Kagyu," Noh "Tamakazura," Noh "Akogi," 1 p.m.

Exhibitions (art, others)

At Department Stores

DAIMARU (Tokyo Station, Yaesuguchi): **Japanese style paintings** by Shunkokai members, 4th fl. until May 6.
MATSUYA (Ginza): **Sketches** by Saburo Miyamoto, 6th fl. until May 10; **Nosumire-kai doll exhibition,** 8th fl. until May 6; **Drawings and paintings** by Richard Steger, U.S. artist, 8th fl. May 8-13.
MITSUKOSHI (Ikebukuro): **Paintings** by Niki-kai group, 6th fl.; **Wood-block prints** by all-Japan school children, 7th fl.; **New formative arts exhibit** by children, 7th fl.; all exhibits May 5-10.
MITSUKOSHI (Nihonbashi): **paintings** by Nihon Bijutsu Kyokai members, 7th fl.; **Also fishing exhibit** (photographs and fishing lesson, fishing guide, etc.), 7th fl.; all exhibits May 5-10.
SHIROKIYA (Nihonbashi): **Flower arrangement show** by 100 foreigners, 6th fl.; **Also potteries** by Nihon Tojiki Kyokai members, 6th fl.; both exhibits May 5-10.
TAKASHIMAYA (Nihonbashi): **Japanese style paintings** by Taijo Aoki, 6th fl.; **Also ancient Chinese sculptures,** 8th fl.; both exhibits until May 10.

Other Galleries

FUJI PHOTO SALON (2nd fl. Sukiyabashi Center): **Photographs** by Fuyo Camera Group, until May 8.
GINZA GALLERY (2-chome, Ginza): **Calligraphy** by Ichimi-kai members, until May 4; **Also Calligraphy** by Kokujin-kai group, May 5-10.
HAKONE ART MUSEUM (Hakone): **Potteries of China, Korea and Japan** (except Thursdays).
JAPANESE FOLK CRAFT MUSEUM (Komaba): Ancient and modern pottery, dyeing, weaving, handicraft and other folk craft of Japan, 10 a.m.—4 p.m. (except Mondays).
KONISHIROKU GALLERY (Ginza): **Konicolor photographs,** until May 7.
MIMATSU SHOBO GALLERY (2nd fl. Mimatsu Book Shop, Tamura-cho): **Calligraphy** by Bokujin-kai members, until May 6.
MURAMATSU GALLERY (Ginza): **Paintings** by Kyoichi Mochizuki, until May 8; **Also one-man show** of Kenzo Suzuki, until May 8.
MUNICIPAL MUSEUM (Ueno Park): **Paintings** and **woodblock prints** by Shuyokai, until May 8; **Photos, handicraft and paintings** by Kokuga-kai members, until May 8; **Water colors, oils** and **woodblock prints** by Uko-kai, until May 8; **Japanese style paintings, oils, calligraphy and flower arrangement** by Hekireisha, until May 6.
NABIS GALLERY (1-7, Ginza): **Design by GGG members,** until May 6.
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MODERN ART (Kyobashi): **Modern sculpture** by Denshu Hirakushi, Kotaro Takamura, others, until May 17.
NEZU ART MUSEUM (Aoyama): **Ancient pottery, paintings, calligraphy,** etc. 9:30—4 p.m. (closed Mondays).
PAPER MUSEUM (behind, Oji Station Keihin Line): Japanese Paper product, utensils for paper making, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (closed Sundays, holidays).
TOKIWA GALLERY (6-2, Ginza): **Oils** by Yoriko Ogawa and Teruko Yoshida, May 4-9.

W. Germany Stages Big Exhibit at Tokyo Fair

Emphasis Placed on Precision Machines

"German Precision Engineering and Mechanics"—this is the headline under which the representative show of the German Pavilion stands at the International Trade Fair in Tokyo. The great variety in the assortment of the German industrial products makes it impossible to bring into view the whole industrial output of Germany; rather it is intended to show a cross-section of one industrial group only.

Nevertheless, it enables the visitor to acquire a concentrated impression of one of the most traditional branches of German industry, a branch of the German economy which boasts big exports and which has great interest also for Japan.

The organization was carried out by IMAG, Internationaler Messe- und Ausstellungsdienst which handled it in behalf of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and AUMA, Ausstellungs- und Messe-Ausschuss der deutschen Wirtschaft. The design and planning of the German Pavilion was carried out by Norbert Widmoser, architect.

At the information counter, the interested visitor can obtain all information desired about German industry, not only about German precision engineering and mechanics, but about all subjects of mutual trade between Japan and Germany which are of interest to Japanese industrial and private demand.

All inquiries which cannot be answered right away will be passed on without delay to the competent German industrial organization which will get in touch with the various industries which will send a detailed and quick reply.

The visitor to the German Pavilion will see among other things a nearly completely equipped operation room with two operation tables with their orthopedic accessories, an operation microscope, a large operating light with built-in camera equipment, a closed-circuit anasthesia apparatus of the latest construction, an X-ray picture viewer and a field X-ray unit.

Moreover, a consulting room chair for optometrists is exhibited which, together with a refractionometer, a vertexmeter, and a test glasses case, assure the optometrist of an accurate refraction of subjective and objective tests. In the various showcases, the visitor may see surgical as well as different diagnostic instruments.

Another group of the German exhibition—"German Precision Engineering and Mechanics"—displays various scientific and research instruments such as microscopes, an extinction recorder, a neo-comperator for the determination of the pH value and for colorimetric analyzation of all sorts, analytical balances, microtomes, a colorimeter and a flame photometer.

These instruments are being used for scientific as well as for industrial research work, and thus they meet the requirements of universities, scientific institutes and industrial plants.

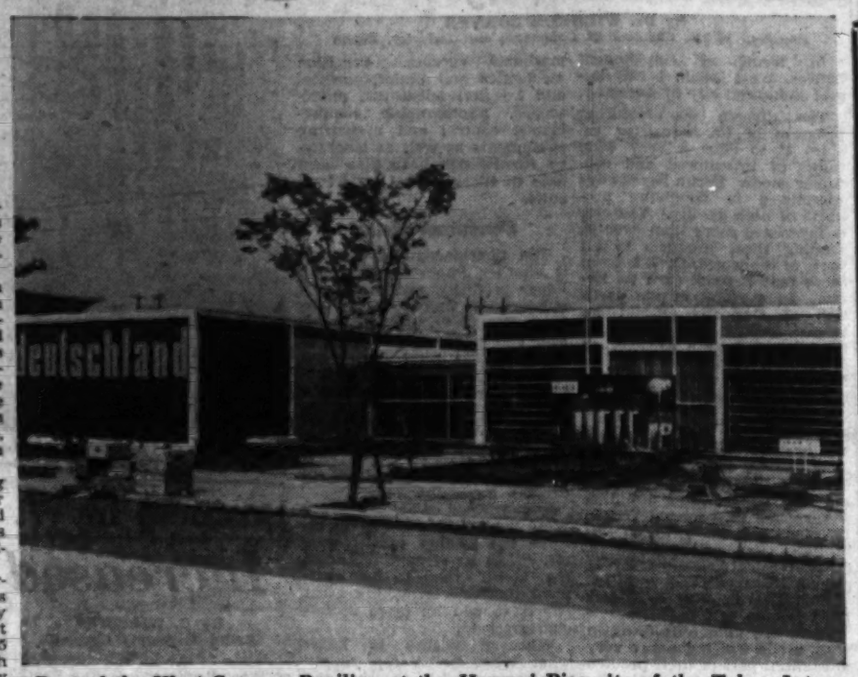
On the other hand, the German photographic industry is making use of the opportunity to display some of their latest products. On display is a 35 mm single reflex camera which has the advantage of not only interchangeability of lenses but an automatic light value coupling and focusing, all of which may be seen in the viewfinder.

Among other highlights of the camera industry, substandard movie cameras, projectors and film developing apparatus are exhibited as well as two automatic slide-projectors and a number of studio—and interchangable lenses.

Another part of the exhibition shows various industrial precision measuring instruments and tools, such as a thread rolling head, a gear hobbing machine, a gear rolling test instrument, a face milling cutter, a phase meter, an attenuation meter, a frequency converter, a table engraving machine, and an automatic circular dividing machine.

Last but not least, there is a selection of geodetic instruments, namely a portable earth magnetic variograph which enables the time variations of the earth's magnetic field to be recorded with the same accuracy as in the variometer station of an observatory.

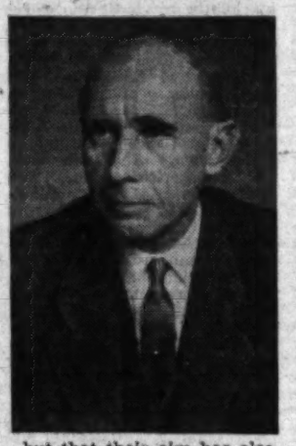
More than 70 types of this instrument were used during the geophysical year. In addition to these various meteorological instruments, there are a rain recording gauge, a micro barograph and a sunshine recorder, and for the draughtsman and the constructor, drawing sets and a drawing table.



Part of the West German Pavilion at the Harumi Pier site of the Tokyo International Trade Fair which opens tomorrow for 18 days.

Ambassador's Message

By WILHELM HAAS
German Ambassador



When the Third International Fair Tokyo opens its gates tomorrow it will present to its visitors the greatest exhibition of industrial products ever shown in Japan.

More than 20 nations will participate in this fair, thus stressing the importance they attribute to their commercial and trade relations with highly industrialized Japan as well as with the developing countries of the Far East.

It is one of the secrets of the success achieved by the previous trade fairs in Tokyo and Osaka that these fairs did not confine themselves to mediating in the trade relations between Japan and foreign countries but that their aim has also been to be an international trading center promoting mutual economic relations between the various foreign countries themselves.

In accordance with the ever-increasing importance of Japanese-German trade, Germany's participation at this year's International Fair will be larger than ever. The German Government Hall will show the exhibits of our manufacturers of optical goods and precision instruments, branches of industry to which we owe much of the reputation German products enjoy in the world markets. Japan also made outstanding and most remarkable achievements in these particular fields of industry.

May the confrontation of the products of Japan and Germany contribute to a further intensification of peaceful competition which forms the basis of free economy—a principle common to our two nations.

Economic Cooperation

Germany's Role in Europe

In the past few years the German Federal Republic has experienced an unanticipated economic boom, the result of the drive of its workers and the efficiency of its industries, greatly helped by generous United States aid worth more than $3,000 million.

Nevertheless, it would be doing injustice to historical facts to leave unmentioned the decisive contribution economic policy has made to this success.

The currency reform of June 1948, despite some of its shortcomings, put a stop to the creeping inflation in existence since about 1936. The new German Mark, now regarded as hard currency all over the world, made possible the abolition of rationing within a comparatively short period.

As a free market economy took the place of an officially directed one, it regained its place as a driving and balancing force in all economic spheres.

At the same time, everything possible was being done to free Germany from her isolation and to regain her place in the world economy. It is notable that other nations were quick to adopt a friendly attitude toward these efforts.

The view that the unfortunate past of wars had to make way for a hopeful future, marked by peaceful cooperation, was increasingly strongly felt. Such common efforts, consisting of a mutual give-and-take, are best suited to further the well-being of all participating nations and their peoples.

On the basis of this internally and externally liberal conception, associated closely with the name of the Minister of Economics, Prof. Erhard, the Federal Republic has concluded agreements aimed at promoting and expanding economic exchanges with almost every country in the world.

Furthermore, it is taking an active part in the work of multilateral organizations serving the same purpose, including the European Economic Commission (ECE) in Geneva; the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the International Finance Corporation in Washington; the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva; and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) in Paris. In the political field, the Council of Europe in Strasbourg is particular significance.

European Integration

This international cooperation has proved a success. It is, however, limited to a certain degree because, though aiming at the strongest possible links between the various national economies, it does not want to destroy their individual characteristics. To reach a true amalgamation of national markets above what has been achieved, new means would have to be applied.

These considerations, strongly influenced by political motives, led to the conception of economic integration in the literal and true sense of the word, without ignoring the fact that such intensive cooperation could only be launched by a limited number of European nations.

After prolonged negotiations, the Federal Republic of Germany, with France, Italy, and the three Benelux countries, signed a treaty on April 18, 1951, establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.

This treaty created for these commodities a common market comprising the European territories of the member nations. It abolished tariffs, quantity limits, and other practices incompatible with free enterprise in order to promote a free exchange of coal and steel under business-like, competitive principles.

The founders of the Coal and Steel Pool were aware that this was only a first step on the way to universal economic integration of Europe. If the final goal is to be reached, further steps will have to be taken at the earliest possible date.

Therefore, experiments of various types have been made, which, however, have so far led to no success. The idea of a "Health-Union" to include primarily the chemical industries was given up for good reasons at an early stage of development.

More consideration was given to the concept of an Agrarfan Community until this proved unnecessary when the OEEC in Paris itself expanded in this direction.

Plans for the establishment of a European Defense Community and a European Political Community went beyond the economic stage, but these attempts were also doomed to failure.

Treaties of Rome

The force of the idea of European union is manifested in the fact that responsible politicians and statesmen of the six member nations of the European Coal and Steel Community did not let its failure discourage them from pursuing economic integration further.

As a result of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Messina on June 1 and 2, 1955, the heads of government met in Brussels in the summer of the same year to lay the foundations for a universal Common Market. Following difficult and protracted negotiations, the draft treaty for a European Economic Community was worked out.

This agreement, together with one on the establishment of the European Atomic Community (EURATOM), was signed in Rome on March 25, 1957.

What does this signify for Europe? In all likelihood it heralds the start of decisive changes in the European economic and political structure to the advantage of the participating nations as well as the rest of the world. This assumption rests on the condition that the competent European bodies apply their authoritative powers wisely.

Economic Community

In contrast to EURATOM which, like the Coal and Steel Pool, applies only to a limited sector, the European Economic Community will embrace the economy in its entirety.

According to the letter of the treaty, it will aim, through the establishment of a Common Market and through a step-by-step coordination of economic policies, at an uninterrupted industrial expansion, a greater economic stability, an increased standard of living, and closer relations between member states.

A Customs Union at the heart of the Common Market will force abolishment of inland customs tariffs in exchange for common tariffs providing some protection against nonmembers.

Also, free migration of labor and easy exchange of capital and services are to be established. Regulation of cartels, monopolistic industries, and state subsidies will make possible a truly free market.

Economic policies remain within the jurisdiction of member states unless otherwise stated in individual cases. They are, however, to be coordinated between members according to certain set procedures, in particular with regard to matters of economic and monetary legislation.

The Economic Community itself will hold executive authority in matters of foreign trade, agriculture, and transport.

The Common Market is to be realized in stages within 12 or, at the maximum, 15 years. Some details have been specified in the Rome Treaties, While others come within the scope of the future executive organs of the European bodies.

Basic presumptions will include official recognition of free enterprise and union with the worldwide economy to the highest possible degree. Liberalism would thus be the guiding principle, instead of official domination and protectionism.

At the same time, it is desirable that the Common Market be incorporated into a Free Trade Zone comprising all member states of the OEEC. The slogan of European integration would thus read:

"Germany—a part of Europe; Europe—a part of the World."

Construction of control boards for large boiler plants by Askania-Werke, Berlin-Freidnau.

Exhibition halls near the Radio Tower in West Berlin where the German Industries Exhibition is held every autumn.

List of Exhibits

HALL 3

Booth No.	Article	Exhibitor
3067	Various Stationery Articles	Arnold Bernstein, Tokyo

HALL 5

5223	Electric Melting & Centrifugal Casting Machine	Marumoto Kogyo K.K., Tokyo

HALL 6

6355/7 6376/8	Form Punch Shaper Centerless Grinding Machine	Yachiyoda Sangyo K.K., Tokyo
6410/11 6418/21	Quilting Machine Wool Yarn Winding Machine Flat Knitting Loom	Toyo Menka K.K., Tokyo

HALL 7

7004/10	Various Motorcycles	Motorcycle Importers Ass. of Japan
7011/28	Single-Spindle Chucking Automatic Machine Grinding & Duty Gear Hobbing Machine	Yamamoto & Co. Ltd., Tokyo
7033/42	Oscilloscript Optical & Precision Instrument	Matsushita Electric Trading Co., Tokyo
7049/63	Industrial Sewing Machines	Parker Commercial K.K., Tokyo
7065/9	Helix Angle Checker Vertical Milling Machine Keyway Milling Machine Fully Hydraulic Vertical Keyseating Machine	Klingelnberg (Japan) Ltd., Tokyo
7063/8 7079/82	Automatic Hydraulic Sharp. Machine	
7093/110	Grinding Machinery, etc.	The Gosho Co., Ltd., Tokyo
7168/73	Industrial Sewing Machines	Iwase Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Tokyo
7176/8	Universal Marking Machine	Pakowa Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo
7204/17	Co-ordinate Jig Boring Machine Thread Grinding Machine High Speed Turret Lathe Projection Form Grinder	Yamatake & Co., Ltd., Tokyo
7239/44 7249/55	Knuckle Joint Press Copy & Sanding Machine Sonometer, Echoscope Ultrasonic Washing Machine "Benz" Diesel Engines	Western Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo
7261/2	High Speed Printing Press	Iwai Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo
7263/5	Full Automatic Printing Press	K. Kawashima & Co., Ltd., Tokyo

HALL 8

8008/15 8199/226	Double Volume Vertical Turning & Boring Machine Gear Hobbing Machine Optical Profile Grinder Milling & Hardness Tester Machine Measuring Microscope Machine Dynamic Balancing Machine	Leybold Kiko Boeki K.K., Tokyo
8016	Precision Instruments	Shigeru & Co., Ltd., Tokyo
8024/6	Automatic Tool & Cutter Grinder, Turret Lathe Gear Hobbing Machine	Kobayashi Sutejiro Shoten Ltd., Tokyo
8087/142	Boring Machines Milling Machines Grinding Machines Dynamometer, Pulsator Straight Sides Knuckle Joint Press Core Shooter	Kaigai Tsusho K.K., Tokyo
8098/103	Hydraulic Sawing Machine Angle Grinder Straight Grinder Pneumatic Grinder	Clay & Co., Ltd., Tokyo
8143/70	Vertical Turret Lathe Copy Milling Machine Optical Profile Grinder Internal Grinder Gear Shaping & Grinding Machines Plastic Bag Making Machine Automatic Rotary Tabletting Machines Automatic Labelling Machines Automatic Sugar Coated Tablet Printing Machines X-Ray Equipment & Measuring Machine	Rieckermann (Japan) Ltd., Japan
8255/82	Form Punch Shaper Centerless Grinding Machine	Yachiyoda Sangyo K.K., Tokyo
8315/8	Graphotest Type	Sanwa Sanko Co., Ltd., Tokyo
8321/3	High Temperature Dyeing Machine Ultrasonic Flavor Developing Machine Rubber Fatigue Testing Machine Sintering Equipment Welding Equipment	K. Brasch & Co., Ltd., Tokyo
8341/3	Milling & Grinding Machines	Okaya & Co., Ltd., Tokyo
8341/9	Lathe & Precision Instruments Drills	Muraki Watch Co., Ltd., Tokyo
8356/7	Shoe Machinery	Smoliva Kogyosha Ltd., Tokyo

SANGYO KAIKAN (Ohtemachi)

3rd Floor

Booth No.		
304/8	Photo Enlarger	Agfa (Japan) Ltd., Tokyo
309/22	Clocks, Stationery	Shriro Trading Co., Tokyo
324	Cameras Cine Cameras	Balcom Trading Co., Tokyo Y. Narikawa & Co., Osaka
331/46	Tape Recorder & Movie Cameras	J. Osawa & Co., Tokyo

4th Floor

429	Precision Instruments	Impex Chemicals (Kenshin Yoko), Osaka
448/9	Clocks	Isemura Watch Co., Ltd., Nagoya
451	Clocks	Nakai Ume K.K., Tokyo
452	Watches, Clocks, Ladies' Jewelry	K. K. Imaoka Tokeiten, Tokyo

5th Floor

504	Wrist Watches, Clocks	Taiyo Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo
505/6	Watchbands, Chains, Razors, Barometers	Ohishi & Co., Ltd., Tokyo
507	Clocks, Cutlery, Watch Chains	Komei Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo
509/12	Costumes Jewelry	Hotta Watch & Clock Co., Tokyo
514	Clocks & Movements	W. Bastel & Co., Kobe
516	Clocks	Denzo Oka & Co., Tokyo
517/8 517/8	Clocks, Perfumes, Stationery Fountain Pens	C. Holstein Shokai, Osaka Diamond & Co., Ltd., Osaka
519	Clocks & Movements	Toho Watch & Clock Co., Tokyo
520	Bracket Clocks	Sanyo Tokei Ltd., Tokyo
522/4	Cosmetics, Lighters, Costume Ornaments	Fuji Shokai Ltd., Tokyo
525	Wrist Watches	Tozai Trading Co., Tokyo
531	Stationery	Nakanishi Mercantile Co., Osaka
532/3	Stand Clocks	Nishindo Watch Co., Ltd., Tokyo
534/5	Pocket Scale, Synthetic Stones	Seikodo & Co., Ltd., Tokyo
539/41	Shear, Nibbler & Grinder	Chuo Tokei Shokai, Tokyo
549	Precision Instruments	Impex Chemicals Ltd., Osaka
550/2	Clocks	Mizuho Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo

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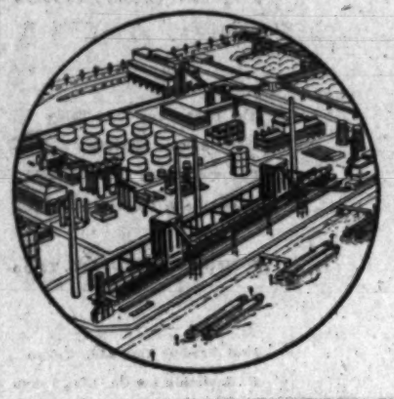
OSAKA NAGOYA

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE



1) **The gas consumption has been increasing yearly.**

The Koppers programme comprehends among other types the following plants:

Circulation Combination coke oven types and continuous operating vertical coke oven types for the degasification of coal.

Rotary grate gas producers for the production of lean gas,

LPG—equipment to cover the peak gas demand,

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2) **The demand of the Chemical Industry for primary products has been increasing steadily.**

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Tar distillation plants,

Plants for the separation of crude oil distillation plants, fatty acid, methyl, ester, glycerine, methanol, water etc.

3) **The fertilizer consumption has been increasing yearly.**

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Germany's Largest Industrial City

By Dr. WILHELM BORNER
President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Berlin

In terms of employment figures, West Berlin is the largest industrial city of Germany.

The diverse manufacturing program of its industries enables it to offer a very wide range of investment and consumer goods. Berlin has always specialized in supplying products of high quality. The city is interested more than ever in sending these products to all parts of the world, for it is from these that it must earn its living. As a result of the partition of Germany, Berlin no longer receives the reward of its services in the capacity of Germany's capital, so that industry is today the principal means of existence.

The success of the reconstruction drive after the war, which was greatly assisted by American credits, can best be seen from the trend of West Berlin's industry which, after attaining a turnover of 1,800,000 DM in 1950 amounts to 7,100,000 DM in 1958. Exports, of which industrial sales accounted for 11 per cent last year, rose from 100 million DM in 1950 to nearly 1,000 million DM in 1958.

There are numerous firms in West Berlin which export a very substantial part of their production and are, in fact, specially equipped for export. These figures show how successful the attempt has been to develop markets abroad for the products of West Berlin's industry.

More than 2,000 companies in Berlin are actively engaged in sending their goods to 137 countries. Their success is not only the result of intensive market development, but also reflects confidence abroad in the efficiency of Berlin manufacturers and suppliers.

Electrical Engineering

Every year, more and bigger orders are received by Berlin's industry. In this connection a decisive factor is that the production of high-quality specialized products is linked with flexibility in fulfilling customers' needs and developing new equipment to meet demands for still higher quality. This fact has been fully recognized in West Germany and abroad.

Electrical engineering is the most important of West Berlin's industries and is primarily devoted to the supply of investment goods. Its program ranges on one hand from heavy turbines and generators to the finest of measuring devices, and, on the other, from deep-sea cables to high-quality communications equipment. Since iron and metal processing accounts for more than half of West Berlin's industrial turnover, and about three-fifths of all industrially employed persons work in capital goods, these products take first place in exports. The extensive program of the machine building industry includes machine tools, office machinery, conveyors, motors, printing machinery, machines for the food industry and also many interesting new developments which have had remarkable success. Precision mechanics and optics, surgical and hospital apparatus, microscopes, photographic requirements, control and measuring equipments as well as laboratory furnishings have also been able to achieve good export results.

Consumer Goods

The pharmaceutical industry is another important exporter. Paper products, musical instruments, glass and ceramics, costume jewellery, confectionery, beer and spirits are evidence of the fact that West Berlin can offer a very wide variety of consumer goods. The fact that a large number of local firms have been able to plan and erect complete production plants abroad has been of great significance for the development of exports generally.

In the world of haute couture West Berlin has once again become the leading fashion center. With its elegant creations, the ladies' ready-to-wear garment industry is making great efforts to win its place in foreign markets.

Whoever wishes to know what West Berlin can supply and become informed about the products of individual firms is invited to contact the Berlin Marketing Council which is located in the Berlin Chamber of Commerce Building. The Berlin Marketing Council (BAO) is a nonprofit organization set up jointly by business people and the authorities to facilitate contact with West Berlin's manufacturers. This Council, which is affiliated to the Berlin Chamber of Industry and Commerce, charges no fees for its services.

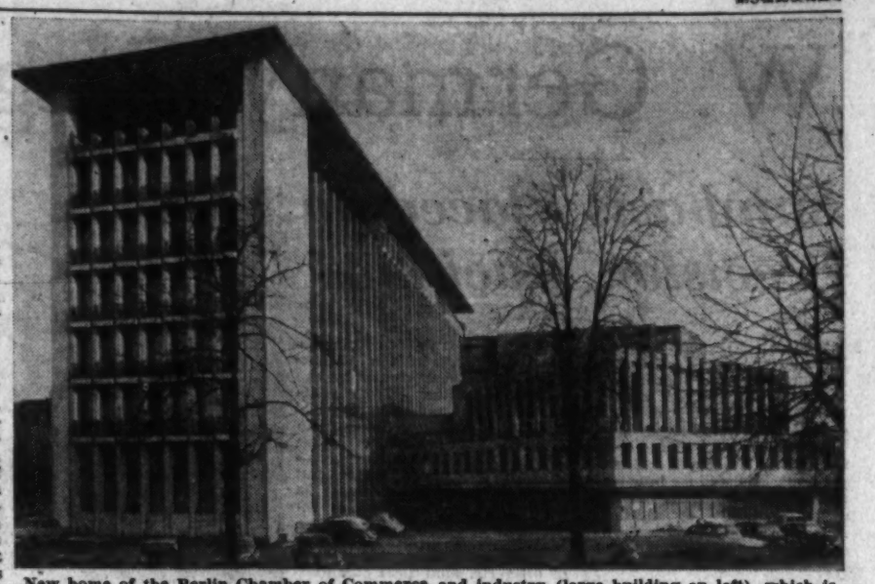
The numerous enquiries from German and foreign customers are passed on to suitable firms for appropriate action. The special service of BAO nominating sources of supply has proved to be of great value to foreign businessmen as well as to Berlin manufacturers. If a foreign company should wish to take up representation of one of West Berlin's firms, BAO will gladly be of assistance. A number of efficient West Berlin companies are as yet without representation in some countries and are still able to add exclusive agents to their network of distributors.

Purchasing Power

West Berlin itself is an interesting market. Some 2,200,000 people live here. Direct imports during the past year amounted to 640 million DM. The purchasing power of West Berlin's population is fairly high. The Federal Republic of Germany assists West Berlin with a net amount of about 1,500 million DM annually. This fact is of major importance in the economic life of the city. As a result of this added purchasing power, West Berlin is in a position to buy more goods than it sells to West Germany and other countries. West Berlin is the show window of the Western world. For this reason particular emphasis is placed on the exhibitions which are held there, especially the German Industries Exhibition as well as the Agricultural Exhibition. Foreign exhibitors are always well represented at these events.

Credit

The article on Page 5 entitled Germany's Role in Europe and those on Pages 7 and 8 are reproduced from Die Leistung.



New home of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and Industry (large building on left), which is also the seat of the Berlin Marketing Council and the Berlin Stock Exchange.

Business in W. Berlin

Increased Trade With Japan

By G. WILITZKI
Berlin Marketing Council

Japan is the largest customer of West Berlin in the Far East. West Berlin's deliveries to Japan have increased appreciably since 1957. But already before 1957 the share of West Berlin in West Germany's deliveries to Japan was considerably above average. This good development proves that the structure of the industries located in West Berlin complies favorably with the import demand in Japan.

All important industrial branches of Berlin take part in the deliveries to Japan. The pharmaceutical industry is the biggest supplier and has established close relations with the Japanese market. Deliveries of this industrial branch have increased steadily since 1954. The engineering industries of West Berlin enjoy remarkable interest for their customers in Japan.

Machinery Exports

West Berlin-made machine tools—a traditional production in Berlin with many firms of world reputation—are finding a particularly good market in Japan. This is by no means surprising. Japan is one of the highly industrialized countries which are and always have been good buyers of the Berlin machine tool industry.

It is interesting to note that deliveries of printing machinery and office machines increased during last year although Japan's import from Germany in general showed a decrease in 1958. It would be impossible to mention all the other types of machines made in Berlin which are constantly being exported to Japan.

The electrical industry is Berlin's biggest industrial branch and one of the oldest. In fact Berlin is called the birthplace of electrical industries because it was in Berlin where Werner von Siemens discovered the electro-dynamical principle and founded an industry to utilize this principle.

In spite of heavy competition Berlin's electrical industry is exporting certain equipment regularly to Japan. Finished and semifinished parts of nonferrous metal products are supplied to Japanese customers in substantial quantities.

Marketing Council

The close cultural relations which exist between Japan and Germany have a positive influence on Berlin's exports to Japan in so far as musical instruments — especially grand pianos—and printed music find ready customers in Japan, a country where so many people are fond of German music. Also books of technical and scientific nature are a major item of Berlin's deliveries to Japan.

Much of this business has been initiated through the complimentary services of the Berlin Marketing Council. This nonprofit organization has been established by business people in Berlin and is officially sponsored in order to make it easy for firms abroad to take up business relations with firms in Berlin.

The Berlin Marketing Council is affiliated to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and Industry and is not transacting any business itself, nor is it charging any fees to firms abroad or in Berlin. Its services are rendered entirely free of charge.

The Berlin Marketing Council receives hundreds of enquiries from firms abroad every week and arranges for offers and quotations from suitable manufacturers who contact the importer abroad directly. The Council also assists in securing agencies and sole distribution rights of West Berlin manufacturers.

It may be pointed out that all regulations affecting trade and commercial transactions with the Federal Republic of Germany automatically apply to West Berlin. There are more than 2,000 Berlin firms actively engaged in export business.

The production of investment and consumer goods in Berlin comprises many industrial branches, and it is often said that few industrial centers in the world can offer such a wide range of products as Berlin.

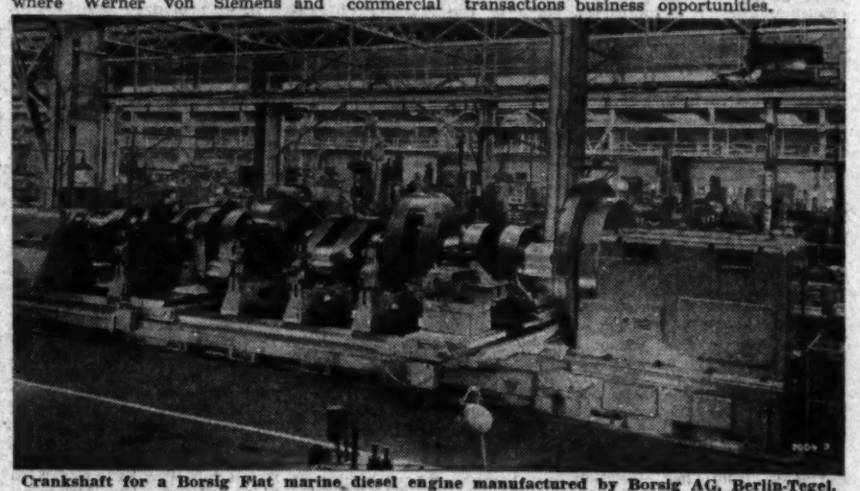
Development of new products and establishing new industries have played an important part in achieving the constant increase in West Berlin's export turnover. The industries located in West Berlin are continuously expanding their production program.

Imports From Japan

Although import business in West Berlin is not of the same importance as in some West German centers such as Hamburg or Bremen, the Berlin Marketing Council as well as the Chamber of Commerce assist exporters abroad to establish business relations with firms in Berlin. The German Industries Exhibition which takes place in Berlin every year in autumn offers a splendid opportunity to make known Japanese products in Germany.

Many prominent representatives of Japanese Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations in Japan have visited West Berlin recently. The fact that several delegations have announced their forthcoming visit to the city in order to make their own observations of Berlin's industrial capacity is significant for the existing possibility in developing closer relationship between business people in Berlin and in Japan.

The Berlin Marketing Council is always prepared in close cooperation with the Consul General of Japan in Berlin to provide information for visitors from Japan and to advise on business opportunities.



Crankshaft for a Borsig Fiat marine diesel engine manufactured by Borsig AG, Berlin-Tegel. Rudolf Luebcke, chairman of the board of Borsig AG, is also president of the German-Japanese Association of West Berlin.

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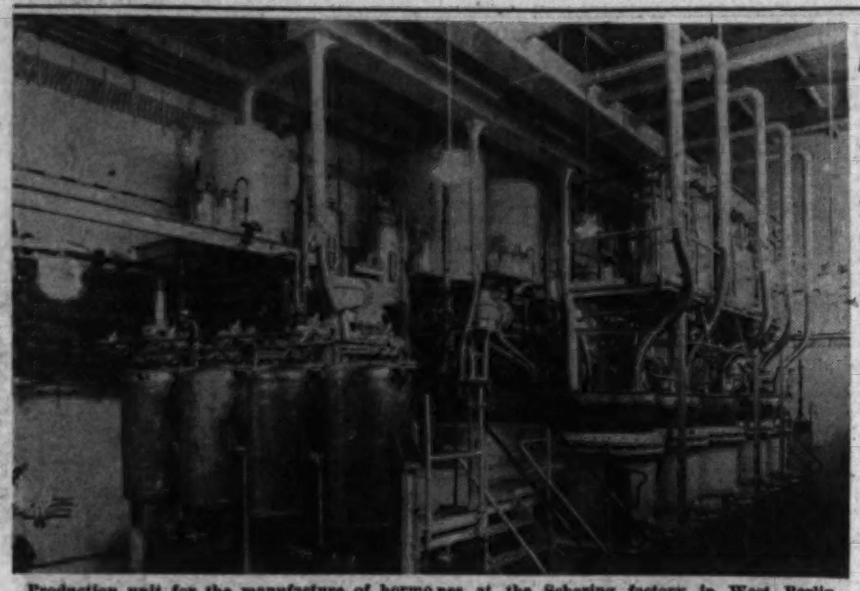

Production unit for the manufacture of hormones at the Schering factory in West Berlin. Schering is one of the leading West Berlin suppliers of pharmaceuticals to Japan.

Berlin Stands Firm

Symbolic Center of Germany

Why is it that Berlin in the past few years could gain the name of being a "symbolic center" of Germany? It should not be called propaganda or egoism if the answer reads thus: Because of the firm resistance Berlin's population has shown against threats of extinction resulting from the destruction and conquest in 1945 and Soviet terror ever since.

This resistance is a moral rather than a physical one. It is national, but by no means nationalistic. It is deliberate resistance, born from the will to defend ethical, cultural, and national values.

The people of Berlin consider this defense, to quote a Prussian saying, their "doom of duty and obligation" toward the entire German people, or perhaps toward all European peoples and those of the whole Free World.

In Berlin, people know that a military shield is held above them by the American, British, and French forces, but moral resistance citizens regard as their own affair.

Differing greatly from Paris or London, Berlin's population is not the product of the city's immediate surroundings, which are in this case the province of Brandenburg and the north German plain east of the Elbe. Neither do they come primarily, as has often been said, from Silesia.

Living Synthesis

Berlin's people are the living synthesis of all kinds of Germans, from everywhere in the country, who came here to settle and to be fused together ever since the foundation of the Reich, or even before, since the wars of liberation following the re-establishment of Prussia, as Berlin became the German capital at the culmination of a long process of development lasting for a century and a half.

This process was touched off by the national desire for unity, then consolidated in the area between the city of Aachen and the Memel River by the Prussian State with its concept of order, and finally developed into the spiritual composition of a true 20th century Metropolis.

Bavarians or Swabians, people from the Rhineland, from the Hanseatic North, or from East Prussia cease being alien within weeks and are no longer regarded as new arrivals.

The city is self-conscious enough to absorb anyone considering himself German, but it also respects him as the descendant of his own local community so as to exploit his particular qualities and gifts.

The Berliner is not jealous of other big German cities, but is proud of the position of "primus inter pares." Even in the Imperial days between 1871 and 1918, Berlin had remained the Prussian capital rather than grown to be an all-German one.

Other cities—Munich, Cologne, Duesseldorf, Hamburg, Dresden or Leipzig—preserved and strengthened their extraordinary cultural, economic, and historical fame without being overshadowed or pushed out of their position by Berlin. Berlin was—and still is—different. It is an all-German and a European metropolis.

Unpopular Regimes

It should be remembered that in 1918 as well as in 1945, Berlin, and the state of affairs the governments residing there—those of the Kaiser and of Hitler—had brought about, was highly unpopular.

Before 1918, the Southern and Western German liberals saw in Berlin the hotbed of feudal reaction, not noticing that since 1848, especially under Chancellor Bismarck, a most active liberalism had existed.

After 1918 the city was accused of being "Red" and "Spartakist." Thomas Mann in his great essay, "On the German Republic," about 25 years ago explained that the fate of Imperial Germany was shaped on one side by lack of social awareness on the part of those in authority, represented by the aristocracy, officialdom, and the Officers Corps, and on the other by the intelligentsia, who, most unfortunately, did not interest themselves in politics or affairs of the state.

In the materialistic era following the creation of the Reich, the "Romantic" Berlin of the days when the brothers Humboldt lived had ceased to exist and with it, unfortunately, the political self-consciousness of progressive liberalism.

It was only the strong forces of artistic and intellectual life unleashed during the last years of the empire, and their tremendously dynamic and spectacular rise in the Weimar Republic, which provided the city of Berlin with the atmosphere of a spiritual center of Germany.

That the German foreign minister, Gustav Stresemann, would lecture on Goethe and Napoleon before the German Stage Club was a revolutionary event yet unheard of, unless one looked back in history as far as the wars of liberation or to the era of spiritual activity manifested in Romanticism.

Position Regained

The few years of economic progress between the inflation in 1923 and the worldwide depression of 1930-32 were sufficient to give Berlin at last the spiritual and cultural self-consciousness and importance in Germany which was later to provide the basis for resistance against threatening ruin.

History, if seen objectively, proves that at the time of the foundation of the German Federal Republic Berlin did not hold the position and prestige of a moral center for the South and West of the former Reich.

Berlin regained this position step by step in the past few years, a development launched by the bearing of the blockade. Berlin's position is not merely the result of financial aid gratifyingly donated by the Federal Republic; on the contrary, Berlin is suffering from the fact that it is unable to stand on its own feet.

The city's achievement is, that in spite of having lost one million inhabitants, a quarter of its population compared to prewar days, and in spite of the emigration of political and intellectual leaders during and after the war, it never ceased in its efforts to raise Berlin in all respects, whether political, economic or cultural, to a new and impressive level.

Berlin's citizens since zero-hour in 1945 have never lost spiritual contact with the South, West, or North of the Reich, and above all not with the East. Berlin was and still is a part of this entire Germany of which it is a biologically integral part.

East and West

The city today is the symbolic center, because it deliberately represents East and West and at the same time embodies the East within itself. While showing the cold shoulder to all Soviet attempts at incorporating the German East into the Russian orbit, the political and spiritual atmosphere of Berlin preserves the often-forgotten characteristics of a German East. This has given Berlin its moral power.

It is no exaggeration, therefore, to claim that, at least subconsciously, Poles and Hungarians, if not also Czechoslovaks, Romanians, Bulgarians, Latvians, Estonians, and Lithuanians, feel as closely bound to Berlin in their desire for freedom as this city on a June 17th does with them and their fate.

This city is the largest city on the European continent between Cologne in the West and Moscow and Istanbul in the East. What is happening in Berlin is regarded as being an example to this wide area.

In the coming years Berlin will remain the center of revival in Germany and central Europe. Within its boundaries existing tension might be peacefully eliminated.

The name of a symbolic center is taken in Berlin not only for a sign of appreciation but also for an obligation and a great political and ethical task.

Germans in the Federal Republic and their countrymen in the Soviet-occupied zone have agreed in recognizing their obligation to Berlin and in the high esteem in which they hold their city.

This, too, gives testimony to Berlin's position as the symbolic center and thus contributes greatly to the internal revival of Germany.

Saar's Experience Seen Helping Common Market

The present economic position of the Saar is characterized by the political development in this industrial area during the last forty years.

The Saar district became a political entity at the end of the First World War, when parts of the Trier administrative district and the Bavarian Palatinate were consolidated under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles to form a territorial unit, for whose administration a neutral Government Commission was appointed by the League of Nations.

The French Government was not so much interested in the land and its people, as in an attempt to separate the coal mines and iron works from the German economic potential and bring them under their own control.

When a plebiscite was held on Jan. 13, 1935, the majority of the Saar population decided in favor of a return to Germany, and after March first of that year the Saar was again an integral part of the German Reich.

At the end of World War II France once more claimed the Saar for herself, and in 1947 the disputed district was incorporated economically into the French Union, but not integrated politically.

Thus the Saar economy was once more compelled to change an established relationship, adopt a new economic orientation, and especially to give up the going economic union with Germany.

Saar Treaty

It was not until Oct. 27, 1956, that an end was put to the most unsettled period in the history of this small area on the Saar River, when the Saar Treaty was signed in Luxemburg by the Foreign Ministers of Germany and France.

If the Treaty is viewed as a turning point in overcoming the tension and disagreement between the two countries on account of the Saar, one which relieved Franco-German relations from many years of political ballast, it will be easier to understand the sacrifices made on both sides.

Under the provisions of the Treaty, the Saar undergoes a so-called economic transition period, a status in effect since the first of January 1957, under which the Saar is politically a part of the Federal Republic of Germany while its previous economic relations with France continue unchanged and no restrictions are imposed on the mutual exchange of goods.

This three-year transition period is to give the Saar economy interim protection in preparation for the completely new situation arising from the economic tie-up expected by the end of 1959.

Since a sudden change-over of the Saar economy from a protectionist and partly controlled economic system to the less restricted free economy of West Germany would have faced the Saar economy with grave problems, it was decided to reunite the Saar with Germany in two stages.

The time in between is to be used by the Saar economy, with financial aid from the German Federal Government, to catch up with the technical development in neighboring areas by modernizing and rationalizing existing production plants so as to be competitive on the West German market when the economic integration takes place.

Recovery of Markets

Another important aim to be achieved during this period is to recover the West German market and former customers lost by the separation from Germany, and to try to establish new business relations with buyers in the German Federal Republic.

The special economic position of the Saar is epitomized by the possibility that, even after the economic integration with West Germany, the Saar economy may maintain its important French market relations.

Article 62 of the Treaty provides that the mutual Franco-Saar exchange of goods and services is to be kept at as high a level as possible (with reference to the year 1955) even after the transition period has come to an end.

In this connection the products coming under the control of the High Authority will not count, as these can be exchanged freely, i.e., without any import and export restrictions, among the member countries of the European Coal and Steel Community.

Duty-Free Trade

These provisions, governing the mutual exchange of goods, will make it possible for both the Saar and France to continue their goods traffic free of duty within the 1955 scope even after the present currency and customs union has ended.

This solution meets the wishes of both countries, since both France and the Saar are most anxious to continue the present exchange of goods and services.

Under the provisions of the Treaty the Saar and France are obliged to supply to and buy from one another, the quantities being determined by a sort of sliding scale so that the volume of the Saar deliveries to France will depend on the future capacity of the Saar market for French goods; and allowance will have to be made for a certain amount that can be expected to be channeled off to Western Germany.

On the other hand, France will be obliged to import a correspondingly large volume of Saar products if her exports to the Saar are not to suffer.

These arrangements make it necessary for the Saar economy at the present stage to intensify and foster its existing business relations with its French customers in order to ensure that even after the transition period a flow of goods to the franc area, corresponding in volume at least to that of the reference year, is maintained.

Problems Seen

However, there are indications already at this juncture that the quantities and values found for the reference year 1955 will present a problem, since the 1955 results were exceeded substantially by those of 1956 and that a rigid insistence on the 1955 figures would not be compatible with the actual economic development.

The Saar's purchases of French goods, which in 1955 amounted to about 141 billion francs increased to 147 billion francs in 1956. The Saar's exports during the same period may have been increased between 14.6 and 85 billion francs. All these figures do not cover products of the steel and mining industries.

Although the Saar may succeed in maintaining a balance in the exchange of goods with France on the 1955 level, thus securing a market for a great number of Saar products, new outlets must be found for the production increase of the finishing industries which has resulted from the economic expansion.

While the Saar economy is still largely made up of the iron and steel and the mining industries (1956 production figures: 17 million tons pit coal, 3,375 million tons raw steel), it is notable that since the end of World War II the existing finishing industries have grown considerably and taken up a great many different branches of production.

These not only cover indigenous requirements but also enjoy a good reputation beyond the Saar frontiers. For this branch of the Saar economy it is of vital importance that the end of the transition period does not mean the end of economic relations with France, particularly as production in these industries was largely adapted to meet French requirements and trends in taste as a result of the separation from Germany after World War II.

Favorable Prospect

A new, complete reorientation of these industries could be realized only with the greatest difficulties and considerable financial means. The importance of this problem is underlined by the fact that the finishing plants of the Saar today employ 100,000 persons, about the same number employed by the mining and the iron and steel industries together.

The provisions of the Saar Treaty, namely the preservation of the French market for the Saar and the reopening of the German market, offer the favorable prospect to the Saar economy of freeing itself from the long felt retarding effect of its economic fringe position, of utilizing the free and unimpeded traffic with France for the products of the finishing industries in a manner similar to that which is already done with coal and steel.

The proposed duty-free Franco-Saar goods traffic will present problems similar to those which will arise when a European Common Market is established. This opportunity should be used to observe the effects of the duty-free exchange of goods between two European areas in order to draw conclusions for the benefit of the anticipated Common Market.

The Saar economy hopes that the experience it will gain in this respect will help to promote the Common Market with the final aim of having Europe's economic integration followed eventually by a European political unity.

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Historic Romance of German Countryside

One of the storied castles on the Rhine at Neu-Schwanstein

Although new air routes are continuously being opened and flown by roaring airplanes; although the shimmering asphalt lanes of the autobahns, diverging in all directions, may attempt to convert the landscape into a chessboard; although new towns with multistoried buildings as well as tremendous industrial areas are doing their best to proclaim a new fatherland; even these extreme manifestations of the activities of nations are subjected to those rules which nature has laid down since the beginning of time; and they will, if they are really substantial and full of individuality, be romantic.

Every new sensation of being, whether caused by the function of glistening machinery or by the doctrine of a new humanity, has a way of expressing itself romantically, varying according to the type of countryside in which people live, work and die.

In Germany, this countryside is always full of romance—be it still and mysterious or full of the splendor of a sublimely tragic history.

'Discovery' of Muenden

Alexander von Humboldt, who had seen more parts of the world than most people living at his time, once made a list of the most beautiful towns in the world. His contemporaries and later generations were astonished to find that pride of place had been given to Hannoversch-Muenden. Most people were unaware of its existence or had only a vague idea of its location.

This town is situated where the Fulda and the Werra river meet to form the Weser, similar in a certain way to the spot where the Moselle and the Rhine converge.

Muenden, dominated by its towering fortresses and its warlike appearance, resembles many an Italian town in which one may still see the towers of the castles of once famous noblemen, and it is not at all lacking in grace. But its elegance is not of the style usually associated with more southern regions.

Muenden lies as if nestled in the arms of its rivers, rivers with banks joined by ancient bridges beneath which rafts rush on their way downstream, encountering the whirling water around the locks. Rows of harmonious frame houses rise picturesquely amidst these animated surroundings.

Romantic, yes—a romanticism already eulogized by Goethe, but different from the sometime too obvious and exalted romance found in western and southern Germany, in spite of the colorful gaiety of the landscape and the houses.

Here begins the North. Thus, too, did Humboldt see it when he compared the quiet and peaceful beauty of Muenden with the fiery splendor of Asiatic and South American towns and with the totally different mellow and cultured grace of Salzburg.

Yes, here where the Weser begins, even the frame houses have that certain look about them of northern gracility and sobriety peculiar to all Weser towns, constituting a special characteristic form of German romanticism which reaches its culminating point at Hoexter.

If one were to stroll through Hoexter in the evening it would be as if one were looking through the pages of a book of legends. Every page would tell of symbols, characters, and sayings out of a fairy land—but one would also continuously encounter the giants and hobgoblins of the North. Totally different, however, are the romantic surroundings of Heidelberg, which awaken enthusiasm with clear and dramatic force.

Heavenly Heidelberg

The countryside in which Heidelberg lies forms a triangle between Mainz, Wuerzburg, and Speyer and in a way is Germany's most magnificent jewel. It is here where many of its most lovely rivers flow, and where can be found some of the most remarkable cathedrals.

It is here that Riemenschneider lived, the great carver of images, and Gruenewald, the famous 16th century painter. It is here that Walther von der Vogelweide sang his Minnesongs and that the epics of Wolfram von Eschenbach echoed.

It is in this region between the Main and the Neckar that many a fate was decided in the early days of history, a fate which either elevated or submerged the tribes that passed through here; and there has for ever remained in the air something of the past of the German nation: a memory of the sagas of the Odenwald springs; of Siegfried and Hagen, and of the Queens; of the sweet gentleness and of the terrible tragedy of German history.

Under a sky so blue and mild, so clear and gentle that one could well imagine oneself in the Provence or in Tuscany, the Bergstrasse winds its way between Heidelberg and Darmstadt, amidst the blossoms and the fertile land already so much admired by the Romans.

Heidelberg, more than any other German town, is representative of the glory and tragedy of German history. It possesses a romance which, although theatrical, is not blatantly so, and its position on the bank of the dreamy Neckar is unique.

It took Heidelberg seven centuries to build its castle—that is to say its monument—which, even in the state it is today, is so wondrous that it never ceases to draw people from all over the world.

This castle, which gradually grew out of a confusion of individual forts and smaller chateaux to become the most grandiose palace of its time, the like of which people had never before seen—this castle has become symbolic of the very essence of everything German just as the Wuerzburg castle depicts quite another trend of the German character and spirit.

If Wuerzburg stands (or stood) for all that is baroque and ingenious, European and broad-minded in German mentality, Heidelberg is typical of all that is fanciful and vigorous, unbending and yet full of grace, gay and sometimes melancholic, wistful and at the same time energetic in the German character.

Visit to Wimpfen

One does not have to travel far up the Neckar to reach a point where the river encompasses a plain, named after the Teutonic knights. Their principal seat was at Hornegg castle. The shape of this seven-cornered structure reminds one of the forts erected by the Crusaders in Syria and by the Hohenstaufen emperors in Apulia—but Wimpfen can already be seen in the distance.

Wimpfen, with its incomparable situation, is one of the most delightful small towns reminiscent of the past, oblivious to the passage of time. Along with Rothenburg, Dinkelsbuehl and Noerdlingen, Wimpfen belongs to those idyllic towns of the Middle Ages which have not only preserved the countenance of this period within their walls but also reflect it by their silhouette.

But while the towns in the region through which the Tauber flows possess a more domestic romanticism, important as this may be, Wimpfen, in spite of her modesty, has a decidedly imperial air, one which may be encountered again only in Seligenstadt on the Main.

Eternal Majesty

Here at Wimpfen, and especially in the cloisters of the Gothic church on the riverside, one may experience that feeling of intimate solitude which inspires our innermost being. But Wimpfen also possesses something of the epic of eternal majesty in the way in which its towers, its loggias, and its gables stand out against the horizon on the sloping hills above the river.

To stand here in the moonlight, in the shadow of the delicately formed Roman arches of the castle, where each small column has a differently shaped capital; to look across the plain over which horses' hoofs of the Teutonic knights used to thunder; to gaze into the distance as far as the castle of Goetz von Berlichingen; and to breathe at the same time the scent emanating from the blossoms and the grass which cover the slopes beneath the castle: this is the most rare and wondrous experience an imaginative person can have.

To this place did the grandson of Barbarossa come, the second great Frederic, returning from Italy to depose and punish his rebellious son, King Heinrich. He arrived with his regiment of Saracens, with elephants, giraffes and lions; and the mysticism of the Orient and the Mediterranean mingled with the quiet charm of this German countryside so famous for its rivers.

Those who are sensitive to the feelings awakened by these memories will find that they will experience a similar sensation when visiting the cathedral in Frankfurt and the Roemer—in spite of the damages sustained during the last war—where the German emperors have been crowned ever since the 16th century.

Likewise if one goes to Aachen and sees the shrine of Charlemagne, where rest the bones of that great Franconian emperor, or if one stands in front of the marble chair in which nearly all renowned rulers of the Middle Ages were vested with the dignity of the crown.

In Aachen as well as in Goslar and Hildesheim, and, under different conditions, also in Luebeck, in Bremen and in Naumburg, these sentiments find in the past the vision of a Germany which at times was great and sublime, and at others sunk into the utmost distress.

Romantic Rhine

The Rhine is the most romantic of all German waterways, and it is also the most European, since it unites so many different countries. Its banks, with their castles and towns, their ruins and their industries, reflect not only the phases of glory in the ever-changing course of the history of a nation, but also those of decline.

Between Constance and Xanten, the murmur of the Rhine not only echoes a hymn in praise of past glory, it also sounds a warning, since the surrounding hills, covered by vineyards, have not only witnessed joy and happiness but have seen also disruption and decline.

The most modest form of German romanticism as far as it has found its expression in medieval settlements, is met with in such small towns as Schwaebisch Hall, which have never risen to entertain political or intellectual ambition.

It is as if the ghosts of Strassburg and Bamberg hover around the old buildings and the canals with their covered bridges, as well as around the green fields these canals encompass.

Naturally, Schwaebisch Hall also had to pay its tribute to fate, and many a young emperor once rode across the picturesque town square. But all this has sunk into the depths of memory. Nothing but peace and reverie have remained here, as at Wetzlar also, and the moon, that silent wanderer between the gables and towers, is the only friend to have witnessed all the adventures of these small towns, be they gay or sad.

The Black Forest

It was only lately that the romance of the mountains came to be appreciated. The Black Forest—the mere mention of which used to instill fear into the children of such distant countries even as England—with its Feldberg was 100 years ago but a wild mountain region which was not visited except in the company of a guide.

And yet, from the highest point of this mountain can be had a view extending as far as the Alps, which in winter is enhanced by the glistening of the hoar frost covering the trees like a mantle of lace. This is no less impressive than the majesty of the cathedral spire towering above Freiburg.

That is the reason too why the forests of the Palatinate are among the least known in the West, although Germany's most extensive wine-growing area bordering on them presents a striking picture with the luxuriant growth of its vineyards and orchards. But these forests are gorgeous, especially in the fall when the foliage glows like fire around the mountains.

More old castles can be seen in this region than in most other provinces. We are everywhere confronted with rocks and crags and with legendary stones, the mysterious forms of which remain enigmatic, rising as they do sometimes like castles, and sometimes like giants, and in these rocks with their odd shapes one may also come across caves in which one can recognize the features of a "burgh" of bygone days.

The Chiemsee and the Starnberger Lakes again offer a more meridional touch, and particularly so Lake Constance, which is called the Swabian Sea, and which does possess in fact an atmosphere similar to that of Lake Geneva or the Lago Maggiore, although perhaps a somewhat more composed and sentimental atmosphere.

The Alps which rise like ramparts all around were only properly conquered when they were vanquished by the popularity of winter sports.

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UPI-Sun Radiophoto

The official photo finish of the Kentucky Derby shows the winner is Tomy Lee (No. 8) and second is Sword Dancer (No. 10). More than 100,000 people attended the premier classic of the American turf at Churchill Downs.

Kentucky Derby

Tomy Lee Cops Turf Classic

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Tomy Lee Saturday finished first in the $163,750 Kentucky Derby and then withstood a claim of foul before being declared the official winner.

Sword Dancer was second, a nose back of the Texas-owned Tomy Lee, with First Landing third.

Bill Boland, up on Sword Dancer from the Brookmeade stable, lodged a claim of foul against Tomy Lee, ridden by Willie Shoemaker. The judges took some 17 minutes to view the pictures of the race before posting the official sign.

Tomy Lee, owned by Fred Turner Jr. of Midland, Tex., was clocked in the fast time of 2:02 1/5 for the mile and one quarter.

Tomy Lee was in the winners' circle when the "Inquiry" sign was posted. He had covered the one and one-quarter miles in the fast time of 2:02 1/5 and won in the final strides as he caught Sword Dancer who had taken the lead in the stretch.

Tomy Lee never was far off the pace as the large field swung down past the estimated crowd of 100,000 for the first time and then headed into the back stretch.

When they swung into the home stretch, a quarter mile from the finish line, Tomy Lee was still in front but Sword Dancer was right at his throat.

Shoemaker, however, found an extra ounce of strength in Tomy Lee and the Texas-owned colt just stuck his nose in front. The chart listed the winning margin as a nose.

Sword Dancer beat First Landing by two and one-quarter lengths. It was another length back to Royal Orbit in fourth place.

Then came Silver Spoon, The Filly, Finnegan, Dunce, Open View, Atoll, Rico Tesio, Festival King, John Bruce, Easy Spur, The Chosen One, Our Dad, Die Hard and Troilus.

NEW YORK (UPI)—Univac tapped out Saturday along with the thousands of other horse players who picked First Landing to win the Kentucky Derby.

The mechanical brain did tab Tomy Lee as the No. 2 choice in the field, however, so got back $8.60 ($4.80 for place and $3.80 for show) on a hypothetical $2 bet across the board.

The only other return Univac got from its 82 across-the-board bets on First Landing and Royal Orbit was $4 on first Landing to finish third.

Univac's total risk of $18 thus returned only $12.60.

Giants Thump Braves To Take Over NL Lead

NEW YORK (AP) — The San Francisco Giants took over the National League lead Saturday by whipping the Milwaukee Braves 8-5. And Milwaukee wound up in a virtual tie with Cincinnati and Los Angeles for second place in the tight race.

The four top teams in the National League all were within a half game although the spread in percentage points was somewhat wider.

San Francisco's 17-hit attack on four Milwaukee pitchers which gave the Giants first place was eclipsed only by Cincinnati's run production against Los Angeles among the day's major league doings.

The Reds amassed 16 runs on only 13 hits, mingling extra-base blows with 13 walks by the Dodger pitchers as they won 16-4.

As a result of these two games, the Giants moved up from third place to first and Cincinnati from fourth to third while Milwaukee and Los Angeles dropped back.

The Chicago Cubs, did all their scoring in the first inning as they beat the Phillies 4-3. Ernie Banks doubled with the bases full off Seth Morehead and then scored on Johnny Goryl's triple off Gene Conley, who relieved with none out. Conley then set down the Cubs for eight scoreless innings and struck out 11.

The Pittsburgh Pirates pulled out a ninth-inning 2-1 decision over the St. Louis Cardinals when Bob Clemente's third hit of the game brought in Bill Virdon with the winning run.

In the American League, Cleveland's Indians strengthened their grip on first place with their second straight victory over the New York Yankees, 5-2; Baltimore moved into a third place tie with Kansas City by beating the Athletics 3-1 in a rain-interrupted game and Boston passed the Yankees to take sixth place, beating Chicago 5-4.

The Washington Senators hammered the hapless Detroit Tigers into a 15-3 defeat, third in Detroit's latest losing streak, in Bill Norman's final game as Tiger manager.

Norman was sacked immediately after the game and was replaced by Jimmy Dykes, who has been coaching at Pittsburgh this season.

Hoyt Wilhelm, veteran Baltimore knuckleball pitcher, bewildered Kansas City's batters with his fluttering stuff. He gave only five hits and had a shutout until the ninth for a 3-1 record.

Homers by Jackie Jensen and Pete Runnels paced Boston's 14-hit attack on Chicago pitching. Ike Delock had a shutout for seven innings but had to be rescued by Murray Wall in the eighth.

Giants Edge Dragons 8-7 At Nagoya

Golden boy Shigeo Nagashima belted his sixth homer of the season to give the Yomiuri Giants an 11-inning 8-7 victory over the second place Chunichi Dragons before 36,000 spectators at the Chunichi Stadium in Nagoya yesterday.

Nagashima knocked the round-tripper off Tsutomu Ina.

Both teams banged out 12 hits in the thrilling, seesaw game.

The game went into the extra innings because of Dragons right fielder Toru Mori's eighth homer of the season in the seventh frame. Mori is leading the home-run race. In the 11th inning, Nagashima, who had hit two triples and a double for three runs earlier in the game, poled his round-tripper into the left field stands to win the game for the Giants.

The second game of the Giants-Dragon double header was called at four innings with the two teams tied because of darkness.

At Korakuen Stadium, the Hanshin Tigers trounced the Kokutetsu Swallows 4-0 and 10-3, while at Kawasaki Stadium the Taiyo Whales edged the Hiroshima Carp 3-2 after drawing the first game.

In the Pacific League, the Toei Flyers split its double header with the Kintetsu Buffalo 6-4 and 3-2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Yomiuri	022 010 200 01	8	12	0
Chunichi	104 010 100 00	7	13	1

W—Horiuchi (4-0). L—Ina (3-2). HRS—Eto (C) 5th, Mori (C) 8th, Nagashima (Y) 6th.

Hanshin	010 020 010	4	9	0
Kokutetsu ...	000 000 000	0	8	2

W—Nishio (2-1). L—Murata (1-3). HR—Fujimoto (H) 5th.

Hanshin	001 011 412	10	20	2
Kokutetsu	020 001 000	3	4	2

W—Murayama (2-3). L—Kitagawa (2-3).

Hiroshima	000 000 000 000	0	6	0
Taiyo	000 000 000 000	0	10	0

Batteries: Ukari, Bizen, Hashimoto and Kawahara, Tanaka for Hiroshima; Oishi and Doi of Taiyo.

Hiroshima	000 110 000	2	3	1
Taiyo	000 021 00x	3	4	0

W—Akiyama (1-3). L—Hashimoto (1-3).

PACIFIC LEAGUE

Kintetsu	002 001 000	3	9	1
Toei	000 000 110	2	11	3

W—Mickens (1-2). L—Makino (2-4).

Kintetsu	200 000 200	4	11	1
Toei	020 103 00x	6	12	0

W—Iio (3-0). L—Tsuta (1-2). HRS—Shimada (T) 1st, Inagaki (T) 2nd.

Hankyu	010 000 000	1	6	1
Nankai	000 000 101	2	10	1

W—Sugiura (4-0). L—Yoneda (0-5).

Hankyu	000 401 000	5	16	1
Nankai	000 000 01x	10	11	1

W—Harasawa (3-1). L—Akimoto (1-3). HR—Kono (H) 5th.

Daimai	202 010 100	6	11	1
Nishitetsu	000 300 000	3	10	2

W—Ono (6-1). L—Abe (0-1). HRS—Katsuragi (D) 4th, Enomoto (D) 1st.

Daimai	000 100 000 003	4	10	0
Nishitetsu	000 001 000 000	1	7	0

W—Ono (7-1). L—Inao (5-3).

Waseda, Rikkyo Win in Big-Six

First baseman Fumio Kitsugi poled two homers as Waseda University blanked Tokyo University 8-0 before 15,000 spectators at the Meiji Shrine Outer Gardens ball stadium in the Tokyo Big Six University league.

It was the third time in league history that a player belted two homers in a game.

In yesterday's second game, defending Rikkyo downed Meiji 5-1.

Tokyo	000 000 000	0	2	3
Waseda	023 000 30x	8	11	2

W—Ando. L—Suzuki. HR—Kitsugi (2).

Meiji	000 001 000	1	4	3
Rikkyo	400 000 10x	5	7	0

W—Godai. L—Tsukada.

India Davis Cuppers Trounce Japan Duo in Crucial Doubles

By HAMILTON MESERVE

India took the doubles and a commanding 2-1 lead over Japan in their Eastern Zone Davis Cup semifinal tie here yesterday.

Winning easily in straight sets, Naresh Kumar and Ramanathan Krishnan overpowered Japan's doubles team of Atsushi Miyagi and Yoshihisa Shibata, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 before a crowd of 10,000 at Denen Colosseum.

Krishnan faces Kosei Kamo at noon today in a showdown battle between India's and Japan's No. 1 players. Kumar will play Susumu Matsuura in the second singles. A win for the Indians in either match will clinch the series and send them into the Eastern Zone finals against the Philippines, the defending champions.

India had just too much power for the light-hitting Japanese yesterday. However the real victory belongs to India's captain and No. 2 man, Kumar.

Kumar led the Indian attack throughout the three-set match, repeatedly smashing away the Japanese pair's lobs and weak baseline shots. Kumar's partner Krishnan, on the other hand, erred repeatedly, especially on his overhead, and could mount little attack with his usually booming service.

If there had been two Krishnans playing for the Indians, the Japanese might well have won.

Japan won the first service break of the afternoon, breaking the sluggish Krishnan in the fifth game of the opening set for a 3-2 lead. But it was the only lead for the Japanese for the rest of the afternoon.

India retaliated in the very next game, breaking Miyagi's spin serve for the first of four times. Kumar took his own service for a 4-3 lead, then teamed with Krishnan to break Shibata to put the visitors ahead, 5-3 to be never headed again. Krishnan held his own serve for the set, 6-3.

The Indians broke Miyagi twice in the second set to lead 5-2 before the Japanese got back into contention. Then, Miyagi and Shibata took Kumar's delivery and held their own to narrow the gap to 4-5. But Krishnan again served out the set, 6-4.

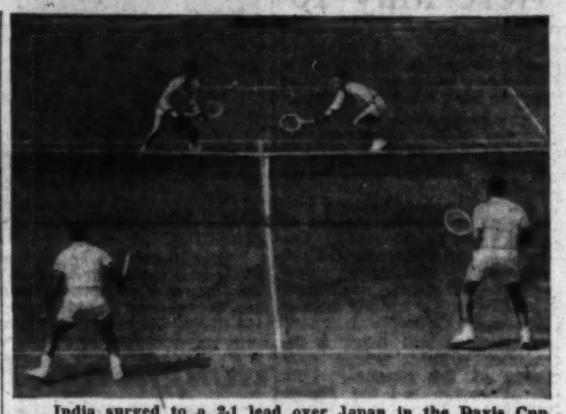
The Japanese played their best tennis early in the third set to stay even up to 3-all. But then they lost control of the net and Miyagi was broken for the fourth and last time of the afternoon. That was the set and match, for the Indians led 4-3 with two services coming up to Japan's one. All services were held and the Indians won the third set 6-4.

Japan simply didn't have the power to cope with the Indians, who played a traditional, hard-driving Western type of game that—except for a lapse in the first six games of the third set—gave them complete control of the net.

The Japanese duo's major defense was the lob—but Kumar's sharp overhead game put away most of these towering shots. Japan's only winners were soft retrieves and even softer net placements that eluded the flat-footed Krishnan.

The failure of the lob was in direct contrast to the last meeting between India and Japan in a Davis Cup doubles. In 1956 Krishnan and Kumar resorted to sky-high lobs to break the Japanese pair's game wide open at the seams.

But the lob couldn't win yesterday for Japan.



India surged to a 2-1 lead over Japan in the Davis Cup Eastern Zone semifinals By taking the doubles before a crowd of 10,000 at the Denen Colosseum in Tokyo yesterday. Playing captain Naresh Kumar (front left) and Ramanathan Krishnan (right) beat the pair of Atsushi Miyagi (right back) and Yoshihisa Shibata (left) 6-3, 6-4 and 6-4.

Fuchu Races

Yesterday's Results

1st race: Haruyoshi w-360, p-260; Inahime p-310, c-2,530 (3-5); 2nd race: Isochidori w-110, p-100; Tokino Riding p-150, c-210 (3-4); 3rd race: Tsurumi-O w-220, p-130; Tokitsubame p-180, Real p-160, c-1,220; Daily Triple; ¥1,420 (3-3-8). 4th race: Paradise w-190, p-140; Clover p-210, c-820 (6-3); 5th race: Morikatsu w-500, p-200; Hishifuji p-130, Hatsu-O p-120, c-420 (6-5); 6th race: Kanechikara w-110, p-110; Higashi p-330, c-910 (6-3); 7th race: Baiho w-1,470, p-480; Kenkabuto p-170, c-2,300 (6-4); 8th race: Fukuminori w-370, p-190; Silver Arrow p-190, c-1,390 (5-1); 9th race: Miss Higashi-O w-290, p-110; Hosei-O p-120, O-Yuki p-150, c-570 (3-6); 10th race: Shigeminoru w-140, p-110; Kurinofusa p-180, Nowake p-210, c-280 (1-6); 11th race: Masahiro w-220, p-120; Suzunohana p-130, c-480 (1-3).

Ted Kroll Leads in Texas Golf Tourney

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—War veteran Ted Kroll fought his way into the lead in the $27,300 Colonial National Invitation Golf Tournament Saturday with a 4-under-par 32 on the final nine, besting struggling Lionel Hebert by two strokes.

Britain Flattens Luxemburg To Enter Davis Cup 3rd-Round

LONDON (UPI)—Britain entered the third round (quarter-finals) of European Davis Cup play Saturday when her team took the doubles match against Luxemburg at Mondorf-les-Bains to rack up a winning 3-0 match lead.

Both teams drew byes in the first round of play. Britain won the first two singles matches Friday, while Saturday Billy Knight and Bob Wilson beat Luxemburg's Gaston Wampach and Frank Baden 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

Meanwhile, Spain, Sweden, and South Africa clinched 3-0 victories over their respective first round opponents to join Denmark, New Zealand, Romania and Switzerland who already had entered the second round.

At Dublin New Zealand, already first round winners Friday, completed a clean sweep 5-0 win against Ireland. Maloney beat Peter Jackson, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, and Brian Woolf beat Jim Buckley 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Other standings and Saturday's results:

Helsinki—Spain beat Finland 3-0. Andres Gimeno and Alberto Arilla beat Sakari Salo and Reino Nyyssoenen 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. Spain meets Switzerland in the second round.

Stockholm—Sweden beat Hungary 3-0. Sven Davidson and Ulf Schmidt beat Istvan Gulyas and Andreas Adam 6-4, 6-1, 9-7.

Oslo—South Africa beat Norway 3-0. Abe Segal and Gordon Forbes beat Finn Dag Jagge and Gunnar Sjoewall 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

Vienna—Chile leads Austria, 2-1. Luis Ayala and Ernesto Aguirre, Chile, beat Franz Saiko and Peter Boeck, Austria, 8-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-0.

Brussels—Belgium leads Holland 2-1. Philippe Washer and Jacques Brichant, Belgium, beat Willem Maris and P. van de Weg, Holland, 6-4, 6-4, 6-0.

Beirut—Colombia leads Lebanon 2-1. William Alvarez and Hernando Salas, Colombia, beat Nadim Hajjar and Elie Attieh, Lebanon, 7-5, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Berlin—Brazil leads Germany 2-0. Saturday's scheduled doubles match postponed due to rain, but will be played Sunday and last two singles will be played Monday.

Sam Snead's Golf School

Tips on 'Cocking' the Right Finger

The position of my right forefinger in the grip is often referred to as the "cocking" of that finger.

You will notice in today's illustration that my right

forefinger (see arrow) is separated slightly from the ring finger, and that it's extended in a different manner. Before I go any further into the swing, I always check first to see that the big knuckle of the right forefinger is actually on the right side of the shaft. This "cocking" of my right forefinger gives me a feeling of power in my right hand grip—almost as if I'm reaching down there and poking the ball with that finger.

(Copyright 1959, John F. Dille Co.)

Summer Sumo Tourney Opens, Kashiwado Wins

Up-and-coming Maegashira No. 4 Kashiwado scored a major upset yesterday on the opening day of the 15-day summer sumo tournament as he downed Ozeki Kotogahama before a capacity audience at Tokyo's Kuramae Kokugikan.

Asashio, in his first appearance as Yokozuna, made a good start by pushing out Maegashira Kiryugawa.

The two other Yokozuna, Wakanohana and Tochinishiki, also won without much difficulty.

Newly up-ranked Sekiwake Tochihikari was defeated by Tamanoumi, dropped from Sekiwake to Maegashira No. 5, while Komusubi Wakamaeda bowed to Maegashira No. 3 Kitabayama.

Yesterday's Results

Winner	Loser
Tochinishiki	Tokitsuyama
Asashio	Kiryugawa
Wakanohana	Atagoyama
Kashiwado	Kotogahama
Wakahaguro	Wakamoumi
Tamanoumi	Tochihikari
Matsunobori	Shionishiki
Kitabayama	Wakamaeda
Kitanonada	Fusanishiki
Tsurugamine	Shinobuyama
Kaizan	Ohikari
Annenyama	Mitsuneyama
Wakachichibu	Kuninobori

Main Bouts Today

Asashio vs. Kitanonada; Wakanohana vs. Fusanishiki; Tochinishiki vs. Tsurugamine; Kotogahama vs. Shinobuyama; Tochihikari vs. Kitabayama; Wakahaguro vs. Kashiwado; Wakamaeda vs. Shionishiki; Matsunobori vs. Wakamoumi; Tokitsuyama vs. Tamanoumi; Atagoyama vs. Kiryugawa; Annenyama vs. Kaizan; Wakachichibu vs. Iwakaze.

Skate Team for Squaw V. Named

The Japan Skating Federation yesterday announced the lineup of the Japanese speed skating delegation to the Squaw Valley Winter Olympics next February.

The team includes five men and three women skaters—Shinkichi Takemura, 27, Takeo Mizoo, 21, Hideji Kobayashi, 19, Fumio Nagakubo, 21 and Yoshitaka Hori, 25 and Miss Hatsue Takamizawa, 23, Miss Fumie Hama, 19 and Miss Yoshiko Takano, 17.

Kunio Narido, 42, was named manager of the team. Trainer will be Takashi Naito, 37.

Today's Sports

With TV Programs

Tennis—Davis Cup Eastern Zone Semifinal, Japan vs. India, 3rd day, noon, Denen Colosseum (TV-Ch. 1, 1:40-3 p.m.); Sumo—Grand Sumo Summer Tournament, 2nd day, Kuramae Kokugikan, (TV-Ch. 1, 3-5:55 p.m. Ch. 4, 3-5:40; Ch. 6, 3-5:50; Ch. 8, 3-6 p.m.); Non Pro Baseball—13th Babe Ruth Cup Tournament, 4th day, 8:30 a.m., Toyama; 13th Intercity Baseball Kyoto meet, Nishi-Kyogoku, 10 a.m.; Boxing—9th Diamond Glove, Tsunetomi Miyamoto vs. Masaki Kanehira eight rounder, 5:30 p.m., Oji Hall (TV-Ch. 8, 10:15-11 p.m.); Soccer—39th Emperor Cup National Championship, 2nd day, Koishikawa National Soccer Stadium, 11:30 a.m.; Judo—Grade Holders meet, Kodokan, 9 a.m.; American Football—Meiji vs. Kansai; Rikkyo vs. Kwansei; Nihon vs. Doshisha, Nishinomiya, 10 a.m.; Badminton—National Championship, 4th day, Nagano City, 9 a.m.; Horse Racing—Urawa Races, 5th day, noon, Urawa.

Nottingham Wins U.K. Soccer Cup

WEMBLEY, England (AP)—Nottingham Forest played the whole of the second half with only 10 men Saturday and still defeated Luton Town 2-1 in the English soccer cup final.

It was the first time Nottingham had won the cup in 61 years. The last time the team from the Robin Hood County of Sherwood Forest won the prized soccer trophy was in 1898 when Forest defeated Derby County 3-1.

The sell-out crowd of 100,000 cheered the lads from Nottingham wildly as they held off Luton's determined last-minute attacks and took the coveted trophy.

Nottingham right-winger Roy Dwight was carried off the field about 10 minutes before half-time with a broken ankle. He took no further part in the match.

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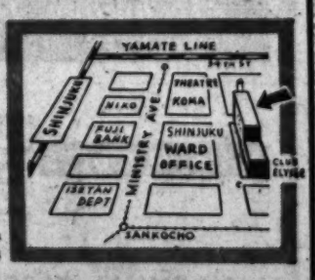


SANTE BATH

P.I. Floating Fair Arriving Here May 16

The Philippine floating trade fair, currently on a swing of major Southeast Asian cities, is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo May 16 for a one-week show.

The yacht Lapu Lapu carrying the floating exposition will dock at Harumi Pier, the site of the Tokyo International Trade Fair.

The Philippine Embassy said the floating fair "will serve as a showcase of the modest progress of the Philippines in the industrial, commercial and agricultural fields, suggesting possibilities for orderly expansion in the future."

This ship will carry a 54-member cultural troupe composed of the Barangay Folk Dance troupe and the Philippine Constabulary band. It also carries a group of Manila beauties who will model the latest fashions of sheer Philippine-made fabrics.

Heading the floating fair is Agriculture Secretary Juan G. Rodriguez, who has been named personal envoy of President Carlos P. Garcia. Prominent Manila businessman Mariano del Rosario is director general.

The Lapu Lapu left Manila on its present tour April 19.

Nuclear Power Station Opened in Scotland

CHAPELCROSS, Scotland (Kyodo-Reuter)—Thousands of people Saturday attended the official opening here of Britain's second nuclear power station.

A message of congratulation was sent by Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister.

The Chapelcross station, reported to have cost £34 million sterling, will eventually feed about 140 megawatts into Britain's national electricity grid—enough to supply the domestic needs of Glasgow.

One reactor is already working and three others will be commissioned at intervals during the year.

Chapelcross is the first nuclear power station to start operating in Scotland, the second in Britain, and the fourth in the world.

Tokyo's Airline, Airmail Schedules

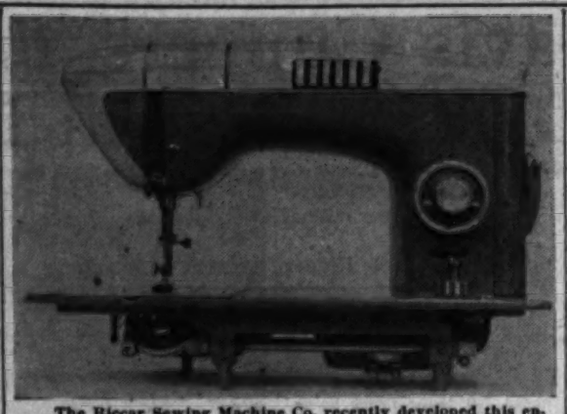
Monday

Departures

	Mail Closing Time Ordinary	Registered
PAA 2350 Hawaii, Los Angeles.	1050	1835
NWA 1900 U.S.A., Seattle.	1430	1300
PAA 2230 Lebanon, East Pakistan, Jordan, London.	1850	1755
JAL 2200 San Francisco, U.S.A., Mexico.	1630	1525
JAL 2350 Hongkong-Bangkok, China, North Korea, Malaya, Singapore.	1950	1835
CAT 0830 Tues. Taiwan	2310	2310
SWISSAIR 2350 Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Switzerland.	1850	1615
PAA 2100 Honolulu, San Francisco.	—	—
JAL 1050 Ryukyu	0540	0540
KLM 1500 Australia, New Zealand and other Oceania Is.	1130	1000

Arrivals

1335 CAT Hongkong-Taipei
0720 JAL San Francisco-Honolulu-Wake
0945 JAL San Francisco-Honolulu-Wake
1720 NWA Taipei-Okinawa
1700 PAA London-Dusseldorf-Frankfurt-Istanbul-Beirut,-Karachi-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong
1640 NWA Seoul
1800 AII Bombay-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong
2305 Air France Paris-Frankfurt-Istanbul-Tehran-Karachi-Calcutta-Bangkok-Saigon-Hongkong
1020 NWA New York-Detroit-Milwaukee-Minneapolis-Spokane-Seattle
1950 BOAC London-Zurich-Rome-Bahrain-Rangoon-Bangkok-Hongkong
1335 KLM Amsterdam-Anchorage
1325 SAS Copenhagen-Dusseldorf-Zurich-Rome-Karachi-Bangkok-Manila
1415 PAA Honolulu-Wake
1900 JAL Hongkong-Okinawa



The Riccar Sewing Machine Co. recently developed this entirely new push-button system zigzag sewing machine Type RZ 601. The new machine, featuring high efficiency and easy handling, will shortly be put on the market. It will be exhibited at the Tokyo International Trade Fair opening May 5.

Hongkong, P.I., Active In Garment Manufacture

By SHELDON WESSON

Contrasts between the garment manufacturing and export potential of Japan and Hongkong, and some perceptive comments on the potential in the Philippines, were given recently by a leading American trade association executive who made a quiet tour of these countries.

The "inefficiency" in production setups of Japanese apparel manufacturers is the only salvation of their American competitors said Jules Goldstein, executive director of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers and operating head of several other American organizations in the field.

Low labor rates combined with production efficiency would be ruinous for the Americans, he added. He visited four factories in Tokyo and Osaka and met executives of the clothing manufacturers' and exporters' associations.

The market is full of American buyers seeking better class garments, and suppliers are raising prices. Goldstein observed Nylon garments, like unlined jackets, have no chance to sell in the United States because prices are too high," he said.

"We prefer to see them trade up because there is not so much competition," he added.

No Hongkong Quotas

"There doesn't seem to be any chance, from what I've seen and heard, that Hongkong will set up voluntary export quotas on garments for the United States," Goldstein said.

The Hongkong manufacturers and officials with whom he spoke all emphasize the need for expanding employment in the colony, to cope with the problem of the continuing influx of refugees from the Red mainland, he reported.

If anything, Hongkong is seeking larger markets in the United States and elsewhere, the American trade association executive said.

Goldstein visited four garment factories in Hongkong making the same types of garments as the factories in Japan which he had visited.

"Hongkong has Japan beaten," he declared flatly. "Prices here are cheaper than in Japan for better-class garments. The styling sense is better here, too.

"We have nothing in the United States more modern than the Mandarin Textile plant which I visited," he opined.

In Japan, Mr. Goldstein had concluded that only the lack of modern, efficient plants was the "salvation" of American competitors in the cotton garment industries, considering Japan's low wage rates.

U.S. Wage Rates Fatal

"In Hongkong," he added, "they have the extra efficiency plus lower wage rates than Japan." Wage rates in the U.S., he said, are a "deadly disadvantage."

The factories in Hongkong are capable of making good pants, jackets, raincoats, etc., in addition to shirts and blouses, he said, and they are "still expanding their facilities and avidly seeking business.

"We must be resigned to the fact that our U.S. economy must absorb some of these goods—but in proper proportion," he concluded.

P.I. Activity

The garment industry, he said, shows promise of becoming a bigger dollar earner for the Philippine economy.

He said he was impressed by the quality and workmanship of Philippine-made garments which he saw. He visited the plant of Riverdale Corp. outside Manila, one of the more important garment makers also turning out neckties patterned after American standards.

Goldstein said he sympathized with the problems of local garment makers arising from existing controls. He noted the difficulty of bringing in U.S.-made fabrics because of lack of dollars.

He suggested that if a tie-up could be arranged between the American suppliers and the local manufacturers to bring in the fabrics and other materials without dollars, the Philippine industry could continue to grow and prosper. He said it might be interesting, to study whether the advantage of lower labor cost here could more than compensate for the freight charges involved in shipping the raw materials here and reshipping the finished products to the United States.

* * *

The writer is Japan correspondent for Fairchild Publications, New York, publishers of Daily News Record and Women's Wear Daily, leading American trade newspapers in the textile and apparel industries.

Red China Makes Inroads In Japan's Foreign Trade

Communist Chinese goods rivaling Japan's favorite export items are being sold widely in countries in the Middle and Near East and Africa, according to a special survey conducted by the Foreign Office.

The special survey, based on official reports from Japanese diplomatic agencies in such regions, noted that commerce between Communist China and all Middle and Near Eastern and African countries have recently been increasing each year.

During 1957, exports by countries in the Middle and Near East and Africa to Communist China reached $54.7 million or four times the 1954 value and their imports from Communist China $38 million or double that in 1954. Further increases in 1958 are believed certain.

The number of nations trading with Peiping, which in 1954 was limited to only four—Egypt, Syria, Morocco and the Union of South Africa—now includes all nations in the regions under the survey.

UAR Trade With Reds

The United Arab Republic held a predominant 78 per cent of the regions' exports to Communist China in 1957 and 54 per cent of their imports in the same year, indicating that Communist China's trade with these areas was still heavily unbalanced among different nations.

Although expanding yearly, Peiping's trade with these countries was still insignificant in terms of the total value.

Communist China was making the most of its pet commercial policy utilizing the compulsory trade agreement formula, publicizing its goods through foreign trade fairs, offering economic aid and easy payment formulas and actively purchasing staple products.

Highly Competitive Exports

Communist Chinese export items are highly competitive with Japanese equivalents consisting chiefly of cotton and rayon textiles, ceramics and toys. These items also are priced an average of 7 to 15 per cent lower than Japanese counterparts. Their present inferiority in quality is expected to be overcome soon through technical improvements.

In conclusion, the survey pointed to two conflicting factors in such Peiping trade efforts. While conducting its commerce with anti-Western nations like UAR, Syria and Iraq partly by way of extending economic favors, Communist China is being compelled to yield to demands of pro-Western nations for more purchases of their staples to balance trade.

Indonesia Discloses Large Plans

DJAKARTA (UPI) — The second installment of Japan's war reparations payments to Indonesia will be utilized to purchase ships, harness Java's second longest river and to begin training for some 2,000 Indonesians in Japan.

Suwito Kusumowidagdo, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and concurrently chairman of the War Reparations Committee, said the draft of the second year payment plan had been sent to Tokyo.

Under the plan, he said, Japan was to finance the construction of a water reservoir and a tunnel diverting the flow of the Brantas River, Indonesia's most unruly river which inundates thousands of acres of rich farmland each year by flooding.

Known as the "Brantas Project," the tunnel is to provide a new outlet into the Indian Ocean. The tunnel must traverse a mountain range that often is called Java's "spinal column." This ambitious project is scheduled for completion within three years after it is begun.

Indonesia is also to receive a total of 22 ships from Japan to be delivered within the next four years. The ships will be used for interisland shipping and will be paid for out of each year's reparations funds.

The plan also provides for Indonesia to send at least 400 specially selected students to Japan for training annually. These students will be under contractual obligation to the Indonesian Government to work on national reconstruction projects after they complete their training.

The secretary general said it was hoped that at least 2,000 students will be sent to Japan under the program.

Indian Currency

BOMBAY (AP)—The Reserve Bank of India announced Saturday it is issuing new Indian currency notes in the Persian Gulf in a drive to beat gold smuggling. The Government obtained parliamentary sanction for the measure earlier in the week. An official said Indian notes were smuggled out of the country in exchange for gold smuggled in from the Persian Gulf area, and these notes will be issued at Kuwait, Bahrein, Muscat and other Persian Gulf areas but will not be legal tender in India. The exchange of new notes for old will begin May 11 and last six weeks.

TICKER TALK

By a STAFF WRITER

Selective buying among short-supply issues restored buoyancy to the local stock exchanges in the week just ended but price movements among the industrials were checked by large potential offerings as the technical position of the market failed to see any improvement.

The loan balance for credit trading in the Tokyo Exchange continued to remain above the 180,000 million yen mark despite the 40-point drop in the Dow-Jones average in the first three weeks of April.

Thus, professional groups seeking quick profits before the holidays turned to short-supply issues which had recently been removed from the credit trading list. Stocks such as Honda Motors, Sony, Yao Electric and Mitsui Realty scored major gains.

March accounting reports which were revealed during the week failed to meet earlier expectations but a number of corporations such as Toyo Rayon, Toshiba Electric and Jujo Paper turned up with good returns and increased public confidence in the business uptrend.

Selective Buying

The large brokerage houses maintained a passive attitude for the most part of the week but selective buying was visible among key trading firm shares, oils, motors and electronics. The failure of the market to improve its technical position, however, is expected to keep their bidding activities to a minimum during the first part of May.

The speculative group remained in a fluid situation with the exception of Ajinomoto, Mitsukoshi and Mitsubishi Realty. The weakness of Heiwa Realty and Nisshin Spinning is expected to continue according to market technicians but increased short-selling may turn the tide in the case of Heiwa Realty.

Alleged cornering operations pushed Showa Rubber over the 200 line and price movements on this share were limited to 20 yen. Canon Camera remained in a fluid state as its short-sold position witnessed a marked improvement.

Electric Power Shares

Electric power shares which announced a two per cent cut in dividends continued to edge downward. Nippon Suisan's 6 per cent slash in dividends came as a surprise to the market and prospects are still bleak for coals and shippings.

Nylon and other synthetic fiber shares, however, displayed marked improvement in their sales and earnings and were the target of belated postholiday buying. Soda and pulp shares also registered gains.

Turnovers during the week averaged round 20 million shares per day, less than one-fifth of the high mark, except in the final session which was marked by increased selective buying.

Agency Prepares Economic Forecast

A new index capable of forecasting the nation's economy for six to 10 months was announced Saturday by the Economic Planning Agency.

The index includes statistics on 70 major factors in the fields of production, employment and prices. It is modelled after the U.S. business forecast index which reportedly predicted America's economic recovery 13 months in advance.

The agency intends to import an electronic computer from the U.S. to facilitate gathering data on shipping and inventories.

H'kong Agreement Criticized in U.K.

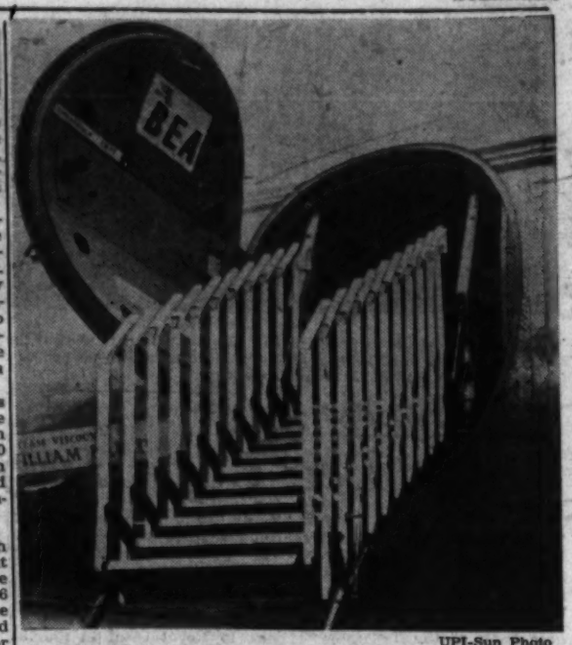
MORECAMBE, Eng. (Kyodo-Reuter)—Cotton union leaders passed a resolution here Saturday noting with "serious concern" the terms of the cotton imports agreement with Hongkong.

Small Cars

SAN FRANCISCO (Kyodo-Reuter) — Increased production of small American cars this autumn would not affect the sales of British cars in the United States, Brian Rootes, managing director of Rootes Ltd., told a press conference here Friday night. The new American small cars, he said, would still be larger than the average British small car.

U.S. Aid to Pakistan

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Total U.S. aid to Pakistan in the fiscal year ending June 30 may reach $307 million official reports indicated Saturday. The total includes loans, grants, military equipment and food sales for rupees which are largely loaned back to Pakistan.



UPI-Sun Photo

This is the new "Airscalator" which has been fitted to two British European Airways Viscount Airliners for experimental purposes. The steps are hydraulically operated and when ready for takeoff, they fold up and can be put into the aircraft, taking up very little space, like Venetian blinds. They are made of a very light alloy by Strabor Limited, who developed them in conjunction with B.E.A.

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Nagoya	May 7- 7		

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M.S. "ELLEN BAKKE"

Fremantle	Apr. 22-May 5	Kobe	May 28-29
Singapore	May 11-14	Nagoya	May 30-30
Hongkong	May 20-21	Shimizu	May 31-Jun. 1
Moji	May 27-27	Y'hama	Jun. 2- 4

M.S. "GJERTRUD BAKKE"

Fremantle	May 17-28	Kobe	Jun. 19-20
Singapore	Jun. 3- 5	Nagoya	Jun. 21-21
Hongkong	Jun. 11-12	Shimizu	Jun. 22-23
Moji	Jun. 18-18	Y'hama	Jun. 24-25

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Sails	May 20	May 21	May 22	May 24

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Y'hama	May 25-27	Kobe	May 30-June 1
Shimizu	May 28-28		

For NEW YORK

M.S. "HAVANA MARU" (11,805 D/W)

Moji	May 13-14	Shimizu	May 19-21
Kobe	May 15-17	New York	May 27
Nagoya	May 18-19		

For PACIFIC NORTH-WEST

M.S. "TENKO MARU" (10,647 D/W)

Moji	May 26-26	Shimizu	May 31-31
Kobe	May 27-28	Y'hama	May 31-June 1
Nagoya	May 29-30	Vancouver	June 15-16

For SOUTH AMERICA via PANAMA

M.S. "BRAZIL MARU" (9,726 D/W)

Kobe	May 20-25	Y'hama	May 28-30
Nagoya	May 26-26	Kobe	May 31-June 2
Shimizu	May 27-27	Y'hama	June 3- 4

For SOUTH AMERICA via AFRICA

M.S. "KIKUTAMA MARU" (13,488 D/W)

Kamaishi	May 3- 9	Nagoya	May 14-14
Y'hama	May 10-13	Kobe	May 15-17

For SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "AWA MARU" (7,149 D/W)

Kobe	May 23-26	Nagoya	May 29-29
Y'hama	May 27-28	Kobe	May 30-June 2

For EAST AFICA

M.S. "KYUSHU MARU" (10,108 D/W)

Kobe	May 23-26	Nagoya	May 29-29
Y'hama	May 27-28	Kobe	May 20-June 4

For WEST AFRICA

M.S. "ATLAS MARU" (10,447 D/W)

Y'hama	May 26-27	Osaka	May 29-30
Nagoya	May 28-28	Kobe	M. 30-June 5

For AUSTRALIA

M.S. "MERBOURNE MARU" (9,825 D/W)

Y'hama	May 27-28	Osaka	May 30-30
Y'ichi	May 29-29	Kobe	May 30-June 1
Nagoya	May 29-29		

For SAIGON, RANGOON & CALCUTTA

M.S. "SAIGON MARU" (6,046 D/W)

Kobe	May 19-19	Kobe	May 24-25
Y'hama	May 20-21	Nagoya	May 26-27
Osaka	May 23-24	Y'hama	May 28-29

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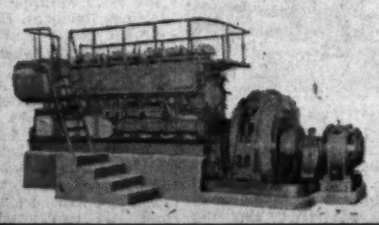

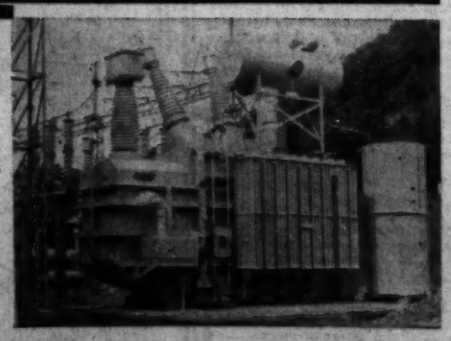

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AP Photo

Taken out from its mold at the Le Havre shipyards is this giant five-bladed propeller of French construction. It has a diameter of 7.5 meters and is to be fitted to an American tanker.

Shipping Notes and News

Japanese shipping companies, as of April 1, were operating 159.5 ocean cargoliner sailings monthly, a survey by the Transportation Ministry shows. Of this total, 74 sailings were conducted on distant sea routes to and from Japan, another 73 on near sea routes to and from Japan and the remaining 12.5 between third countries. Nippon Yusen Kaisha ranked top in the number of cargoliner services it was operating, with 18, and the combined sailing frequency of the 18 routes was 20 1/3 per month. The largest number of cargoliner sailings—21 1/2—was being conducted by Osaka Shosen Kaisha monthly, on its 15 different services. Third was Mitsui Steamship, which was conducting 18 2/3 sailings a month on its 14 routes.

Smaller Operators

The remaining 21 operators of ocean cargoliner services, the number of services they were operating and their total sailing frequency, in order given, were: Kawasaki Kisen, 12 routes, 11 1/6 voyages; Yamashita Kisen, 7, 11 1/6; Daido Kaiun, 5, 5 1/3, Shin-nihon Steamship, 4, 6; Iino Kaiun 6, 6 1/3; Mitsubishi Shipping, 3, 3; Nitto Shosen, 2, 2; Tokyo Senpaku, 1, 3; Kansai Steamship, 4, 11; Nissan Kisen, 2, 2; JIP Line, 2, 3; Kokusai Kaiun, 1, 1; Kyosei Steamship 3, 12; Nisshon Kaiun, 2, 3; Asia Shosen, 1, 2; Uechi Steamship, 1, 1; Nihonkai Steamship, 1, 4; Oshima Unyu, 1, 3; Dowa Kaiun, 1, 5; Fuso Kaiun, 1, 3; and Tsurumaru Kisen, 1, 1. By routes, 10 companies were operating 14 Japan-Philippines sailings monthly, nine companies 12 Japan-New York voyages (including one company operating two Japan-New York-Europe sailings), eight firms 24 Japan-South Korean, eight firms 10 1/2 Japan-North American Pacific Coast, seven firms 29 Japan-Okinawa, seven companies 5 1/2 Japan-Australia and New Zealand and six firms 5 1/2 Japan-Bangkok and Saigon.

Shipbuilders Association

Toshiki Sakurai, president of the Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy Industries, Ltd., was elected new president of the Shipbuilders Association of Japan at its regular general meeting last week. Shoichi Sumita, president of the Kure Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., was made vice-president. Hisashi Sato, managing director of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., who is due to become the new president of his company soon, was also elected vice president. Yoichi Kimishima, managing director of the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., also became vice president.

Export Goals

The newly elected president of the Shipbuilders Association of Japan, Toshiki Sakurai, predicted last week it would be difficult for Japan to attain the fiscal 1959 ship export goal of 700,000 gross tons, in terms of newly ordered tonnage.

In his first press conference as SAJ head, Sakurai said there appeared to be no special solution to the present deadlock in the ship export business. To end the stalemate, new markets must be developed by vigorously pushing forward the export buildup policy.

To promote exports, the shipbuilders have proposed the relaxation of the restrictions on the terms of deferred payments, a raise in the assessed value of export ships as security for loans by the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the application of the pound devaluation loss indemnification law to export of ships to the sterling area, he said.

However, the chances are slim, according to him, that any of those measures will be carried out very soon.

The SAJ president said that local shipbuilders were liable to engage in excessive competition in an effort to win orders, since the industry was now at rock bottom of recession. Accordingly, he said the association would do whatever it can to prevent such inordinate rivalry for the benefit of the industry as a whole. Referring to the 15th postwar annual shipbuilding program (for 1959-60), the shipbuilders' chief said the shipowners should not excessively knock down the prices of ships. He said the association would make every effort to bring down the prices of steel and other materials so that the prices of 15th program ships could be held down to a minimum.

Good Dividends

The board of directors of the Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy Industries, Ltd. last week agreed to recommend a dividend of 12 per cent per annum for the last half-year ended March 31, or the same as in the preceding term. A tentative income statement drawn up by the board last week shows that the gross revenues for the term under study was ¥14,051 million against ¥16,440 million in the previous term. The net profits were reported as ¥915 million as compared with ¥850 million in the previous period. The board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized, Ltd. last week agreed to declare a dividend of 12 per cent per annum for the half-year ended March 31, or the same as in the previous term. According to a tentative profit-and-loss statement drawn up by the board, the gross revenue for the term under notice was ¥34,675 million against ¥35,035 million in the previous half-year. The profits (after making allowances for tax payments) ran up to ¥1,348 million as compared with ¥1,278 million in the preceding term.

Merchandise Show To Open in Osaka

OSAKA — The 11-day Osaka Merchandise Show will get under way at the second floor of the International Trade Fair Center in Osaka beginning May 15.

The show will be held under the sponsorship of the Osaka Municipal Commerce and Trade Office in parallel with the International Trade Fair to be held in Tokyo from tomorrow.

Participants will mainly include manufacturers who are engaged in the production of merchandise for export.

A total of 140 booths will be built for the exhibition of merchandise and another 80 booths for the exhibition of samples and catalogues.

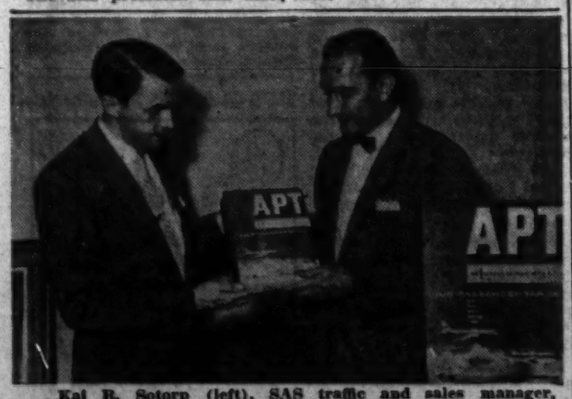
The exhibits will include automobile parts, chemical and medical goods, electrical goods, glassware, leather goods, metal products, photo supplies, plastic goods, textile and textile made-up goods in addition to large quantities of general merchandise.

Big U.S. Credit Held by India

WASHINGTON (AP) — The high price of U.S. machinery and equipment compared with competitive Japanese or European goods is cited as the reason why India has largely ignored a $150 million U.S. credit.

The situation came to light in advance of a two-day conference opening Monday expected to emphasize the need for expanded financial help from the United States and Western allies for India's economic development program.

U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon is due to welcome prominent political figures, economists and writers who will examine the Indian economy from every angle during the conference.



Kai R. Sotorp (left), SAS traffic and sales manager, Japan and Korea, and Edward M. Keiser, manager for Japan, Swissair, are shown holding the new consolidated Air Passenger Tariff (APT) published jointly by the two airlines. The joint tariff (inset) resulted from the agreement recently signed by both airlines for the joint purchase and maintenance of new jet aircraft.

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PRISCILLA'S POP — BY AL VERMEER

DID YOU HEAR ABOUT MR. BOTTS? HE'S LOST HIS VOICE!
JEEPERS, I'D BETTER GO SEE HIM!
THAT'S OUR PRISCILLA! ALWAYS CONCERNED ABOUT OTHERS
MAYBE HE'S OFFERING A REWARD!
AL VERMEER

The Japan Times

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Educational Reform

The curriculum in our schools today was introduced in 1952 under the occupation. It was an attempt to renovate and breathe fresh air into our educational system. At the same time, however, it cannot be denied that, in some respects, it carried its reforms too far.

Now, the Government has finally reached the decision that this school system should be reformed on a broad scale. Its purpose in this is to draft a curriculum of compulsory education adapted to the progress of Japan's culture, science and industry over the postwar years.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that this reform is the most significant in our educational history since the end of the war. The program does not distort the spirit of the law on basic education, nor does it touch in any way the good points of the postwar educational program.

The postwar school system has proved its worth in many ways. One of its merits was that it has coordinated its objective with the livelihood of the children. A second was the emphasis upon the individual initiative of the teachers.

The proposed reforms would preserve these strong points intact. On the other hand, they would attempt to correct what appears to be a basic cause of the shortcomings in the present system—the decline of basic academic ability.

Such a general reform cannot be carried out all at once, of course. A period of basic preparation is necessary. And textbooks, for instance, must be rewritten.

This was behind the Education Ministry's decision to introduce the new educational system in primary schools in 1961 and in middle schools in 1962, with this year and the next devoted to ground-laying preparatory work.

And this is what makes the year 1959 a very important year in Japan's school program.

The Education Ministry has appropriated a budget of 100 million yen for this preparatory program. It is also planning a widespread series of lecture meetings to spell out its aims to the country's 600,000 schoolteachers. The militant Japan Teachers Union, however, reverting to form, has ordered a boycott of the lecture meetings.

There are a number of arguments on which the union bases its opposition to the new educational system. In history, for instance, the policy is laid down that "before students enter the sixth year, they must be given a basic understanding and a general grasp of the subject. There should be nurtured in them love for their country and the basis for national consciousness." The teachers union attacks this as a reversion to the nationalistic line of teaching which we had in the prewar years.

The Japan Teachers Union also attacks the policy line that education in middle schools should be adapted to the future course of the student and his special characteristics, and that he should be exposed to a range of flexibility and change. The union declares this infringes on the principle of equal education for all.

We cannot agree with the union's stand, however. If the schoolteachers feel that they have legitimate grounds for opposition, they should not boycott the lecture meetings. Rather, they should make an effort to attend and thresh out their ideas until the basis for agreement can be reached.

The proposed educational program was adopted and enacted into law through the proper procedures of legislation. As citizens of a law-abiding country, our schoolteachers, or any other group, should of course adhere to this decision.

If they fail to cooperate, leading as a consequence to confusion and disorder when the over-all changeover occurs, the responsibility lies with the teachers union.

The Japan Teachers Union has been guilty in the past of foolish and reckless actions which appear to be motivated by political factors rather than economics or the consideration of national interests. But it can do much to erase this impression and create public goodwill if it will cease its foolish resistance to the reform program and cooperate in making it a success.

Weekly News Review

Upper House Election Commands Major Attention as Diet Ends

By KAZUO KURODA

Voters throughout Japan cast their ballots in the mayoralty and town assembly elections Thursday and the over-all results proved to be in favor of the ruling Liberal-Democrats. With this, political attention shifted to the Upper House election on June 2.

In the mayoralty elections, however, there were some changes in the Socialists' favor. They gained from 15 per cent to 21 per cent in the nationwide total of seats. The conservatives lost its strength from 79 to 71 per cent. In this election, the seats of mayors were contested in 177 municipalities.

The figures for the town assembly elections were not immediately available. These figures, as well as the percentage figures above, are somewhat arbitrary, because they include the number of "independents" more or less affiliated with either one of the two major parties.

In the town assemblies, however, no big changes were seen in terms of comparative strength of the two major parties. In the prefectural assembly elections earlier on April 23, however, the Socialists made some gains.

Socialist Gains

The Socialist gains on local levels are remarkable, though small, because the opposition party is generally regarded as weaker on local levels forming a pattern usually called an "inverse pyramid."

Earlier last Monday, the Diet reopened its proceedings but the 144-day session came to an end on Saturday, when the term of office expired for 125 members of the 250-seat upper chamber. The House of Councillors is to be thus one-half reorganized through the election scheduled for June 2. The campaigning will start this coming Thursday.

On the diplomatic scene also, some issues inevitably hang in the air until the Upper House election is over.

The recent top-level changes in Communist China are being watched with keen attention here, though the significance of Liu Shao-chi's nomination as the head of state is still unknown in regard to the stalemated Japan-Red China relations.

It is anticipated, however, that the Chinese attitude may turn out more uncompromising. Therefore, no new moves are likely to be made at least until the Japanese election.

Security Talks

Another diplomatic issue that is awaiting the Upper House election is the pending plan to revise the Security Treaty with the United States.

Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama told the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee Monday that he hoped to conclude the pact talks in a month or a month and a half. That means that the new pact may be ratified by the extraordinary Diet expected after the election or more probably by another extraordinary session this fall.

Fujiyama met the U.S. Ambassador Saturday for the third time in the resumed pact talks. After another meeting scheduled for this Friday, the technical work is expected to be started for drafting of the new revised pact.

The Socialist Party, which took a severe beating in the gubernatorial election, is now determined to recover its lost prestige by winning more than 100 seats in the 250-seat upper chamber. Its campaign slogans will be, as before, closer relations with Communist China and opposition against the Security Treaty. The Liberal-Democrats, on the other hand, are planning to announce the contents of the contemplated pact revision in advance of the election day.

Significant Bills

These larger issues dwarf the more technical domestic problems, with which the last Diet was principally concerned besides the fiscal budget. These latter issues, however, deserve attention because of their long-term significance.

The national pension bill and the minimum wage bill, which the last Diet approved, are both important social welfare measures, although the proposed steps must be termed only incipient.

Last week, the Diet saw the last-minute clash between the two major parties. After filibustering and a midnight session, the Government party managed to have the two defense law revision bills approved Friday evening. The Upper House plenary session took almost 18 hours to pass them.

These bills were the Defense Agency Establishment Law revision bill and the Self-Defense Force Law revision bill. They provide for a 12,000-man increase in the defense personnel. Some 3,200 of them are clerical staff, however.

In the meantime, some diplomatic issues which seemed close to settlement in the preceding week failed to come up to that expectation.

Foreign Minister Fujiyama met Soviet Ambassador Nicolai T. Fedorenko for the third time last Monday and sought once again Russian concession in the salmon fishery negotiations. On the following day, Ambassador Kadowaki in Moscow met Alexander Ishkov, Gosplan fishery chief, to seek a reply to the Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary's letter on the fishery issue.

These pleadings have so far produced no results. The Russians seem to be in no haste and until today they were having a three-day May Day holiday.

Repatriation Issue

In Geneva, the Japanese Red Cross delegates were still discussing last week the projected repatriation of Koreans from Japan to Communist-ruled North Korea. Last Monday, North Korea made it clear that it was opposed to the proposed participation of the International Red Cross Committee in this affair.

On the same day, Shinichi Kondo, the Foreign Office spokesman, denied that Japan was deliberately delaying the resumption of the Japan-Republic of Korea basic treaty talks. He said South Korea was demanding suspension of the Geneva talks on repatriation. Japan has no reason, he said, to reject Seoul's "unconditional bid for resumption of talks," if it were really "unconditional" as Seoul claimed.

The so-called annual "golden week" started with the Emperor's birthday Wednesday. A record 132,240 people entered the palace to offer congratulations on His Majesty's 58th birthday. The turnout of the well-wishers was nearly twice as many as the last year, apparently because of the recent marriage of the Crown Prince.

Though it rained on May Day except in Kyushu and Hokkaido, workers and students staged 470 rallies throughout Japan. Yesterday was Constitution Day, commemorating the effectuation of the basic law of this country 12 years ago. And tomorrow will be the Children's Day (also a press holiday). Business will not quite return to normal until Wednesday this week.

Highlights

Nation goes to polls in mayoralty and town assembly elections. (April 30)

Diet ends its 144-day session. (May 2)

Foreign Minister Fujiyama sees U.S. Ambassador for 3rd time on pact issue. (May 2)

After all-night session, Upper House approves two defense bills. (May 1)

Fujiyama seeks Russian concession once again on fishery issue. (April 27)

North Korea opposes IRC supervision of repatriation. (April 27)

Well-wishers on Emperor's birthday are twice as many as last year. (April 29)

10 Years Ago Today

(From the files of The Japan Times)

May 4, 1949

SHANGHAI—Hangchow, major port and rail junction south of Shanghai, came under Communist gunfire today, as the many-pronged Red drive neared completion of the steel noose around the Orient's greatest city.

A nationwide wave of strikes in the coal mines was called by the National Federation of Coal Miners Unions despite last-minute efforts of the Central Labor Relations Board.

WASHINGTON — The State Department said the United States has formally protested to the International Telecommunications Union against Russian "jamming" of the Voice of America broadcasts on the Berlin blockade crisis.

Senator Soaper

By BILL VAUGHAN

NANA

It is important that we preserve our historic landmarks, of course, but maybe it is just as vital that we make a little history so that posterity will want to preserve the places where we did it.

3 Minutes a Day

By JAMES KELLER

Missing: One House

NANA

Officials in Detroit had good reason to be embarrassed when they received an indignant phone call from a lady who demanded:

"What happened? I had a seven-room house, Now all I've got is a vacant lot with an elm tree."

A quick investigation revealed that the irate woman certainly had good reason to complain. A wrecking crew had used their bulldozer on one house too many, while clearing an area for factory sites.

In today's fast moving world, action is often mistaken for progress. God expects us to see that everyone is adequately fed, housed and clothed. But sound thinking must precede action if human beings are to be helped, not hurt. Standards of love, truth and justice must be respected, not overlooked nor flaunted.

See to it that men's basic spiritual and material rights are given due consideration. By doing so you will be making a valuable contribution to true and lasting progress in our world.

"Where there is no knowledge of the soul, there is no good: and he that is hasty with his feet shall stumble."

(Proverbs 19:2)

Give us the wisdom, O Holy Spirit, to seek true progress, not deceptive imitations of it.

Book Review

THE COMPLETE JOURNAL OF TOWNSEND HARRIS, First American Consul and Minister to Japan. Introduction and notes by Mario Emilio Cosenza, Ph. D., L.H.D. With a preface by Douglas MacArthur II, United States Ambassador to Japan. Revised edition, illustrated. Published with the cooperation of the Japan Society Inc., New York by the Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont, & Tokyo, Japan. Price U.S. $5 or ¥1,800 in the Far East.

The journals—there are five of them in manuscript—of Townsend Harris, first consul general of the United States in Japan, give a fascinating account of his experiences in this country at one of the most interesting period of its history and of the beginnings of Japanese-American relations.

Harris arrived in Japan on the U.S. frigate San Jacinto and landed at Shimoda in the Izu Peninsula on Aug. 23, 1856. He was given accommodation at the Gyokusenji, a temple which accordingly became the first U.S. consulate building in Japan. His early days here were not very comfortable and he had difficulties with the authorities over supplies. One of the earliest entries in his journal reads:

Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856—Slept very little from excitement and mosquitoes—the latter enormous in size. At 7 a.m. men came on shore to put up my flag. Heavy job. Slow work. Spar falls; break crosstrees; fortunately no one hurt. At last get reinforcement from ship. Flagstaff erected; men form a ring around it, and, at two and a half p.m. of this day I hoist the "first consular flag" ever seen in this empire. Grim reflections—ominous change—undoubted beginning of the end. Query—if for the real good of Japan? The San Jacinto left at five o'clock, saluting me by dipping her flag which was answered by me, and then she left me "alone in my glory," not feeling very sad, for in fact I was too busy in opening boxes, searching out eatables and mosquito nets, to think of being downhearted. Go to bed at eight p.m. and sleep well.

Money matters soon loomed large. Two days later, Harris writes: "Find the ichibu is equal to 1,600 seni or cash. This takes two-thirds off the prices of everything I buy, as the Japanese have only allowed as 1,600 seni for the dollar, although the dollar weigh three times as much as the ichibu, consequently is worth 4,800 seni." The exchange rate remained a source of difficulty and it was some time before it was solved.

Soon after Harris established himself in Shimoda, on Sept. 17, a severe typhoon struck the place and his house "shook in every post and beam and swayed too and fro as the heavy gusts struck it." Only his kitchen was partly unroofed. But in the town much serious damage was done and a number of lives lost.

On Oct. 22, Harris records: "I have not been well since the 17th of September. I am suffering from a bad wound in my left foot caused by treading on a large nail, and also from a total loss of appetite, want of sleep, and depression of spirits. I attribute all but the wound to two causes—first, inability to take exercise in the open air and second, smoking too much. As I am now much better, I shall begin to go out for exercise and hope to be in robust health again. The climate here is delightful."

Harris often pays tribute to the climate of Japan but he unfortunately did not enjoy good health here.

From Shimoda, Harris records seeing the island of Oshima "with its volcano smoking on its summit."

Differences in ideas between Japanese and foreigners early attracted the attention of Harris. Thus he writes: "There are three prisoners in the jail awaiting trial: two for gambling and one for a small larceny. They were to be tried today and will either go home acquitted or else be well whipped tonight. . . . The Japanese cannot understand our imprisonment for punishment. They say for a man to be in a good house and have enough of food and clothing cannot be a punishment to a large portion of men, who only care for their animal wants and have no self-respect; and, as they never walk for pleasure, they cannot think it hard to be deprived of wandering about."

Under Sunday, Nov. 16 1856, Harris wrote in his journal: "I regularly read the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States every Sunday. I am probably the first resident of Japan who ever used that service. How long will it be before that same service will be used in Japan in consecrated churches?" We know the answer to that question today but to Townsend Harris, alone in Japan, it must have seemed a far-off time when such a thing would become likely. Harris was a consistent follower of Sunday observance and it was his habit to decline doing any business on that day.

A pleasant feature of his character was the interest he took in plants and animals and birds. His journal entries on such matters are full of interest.

Harris' journey to Edo to see the shogun is vividly portrayed in the journal He seems to have made a good impression on the ruler who sent him presents and good wishes in his subsequent illness.

In consequence of continued ill-health, Harris resigned his post in 1861 and returned to the United States. His services during his stay in Japan received general appreciation both in his own country and this. In his journal he reveals himself as an acute observer and candid critic of a stature hardly less than that attained by Pepys and Evelyn, the famous 17th century diarists.—G.A.M.

Readers in Council

Japan's Attitude Toward Brazil

To the Editor:

The tremendous success of the 1958 celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the immigration of Japanese settlers to Brazil made the Government and people of Brazil realize anew the big contribution made by the Japanese settlers to the development of the South American republic. It also appeared that Brazil's sentiment toward Japan had soared immeasurably.

However, the doubts on Brazil's economic situation expressed bluntly by the Japanese Government and especially by the Finance Ministry during the negotiations for a Japan-Brazil Trade and Payments Agreement irritated Brazil and had the effect of throwing ice water on the rising tide of goodwill toward Japan.

In terms of trade, Japan lost a golden chance to make Brazil turn to Japan for its heavy industry imports. Some Brazilian leaders are even advocating that Brazil quit trading with Japan. Such a situation would have a grave bearing on the some 400,000 Japanese residents in Brazil.

While the views of the Japanese Finance Ministry are understandable in a way, it is to be hoped that the relations between one nation and another would not be measured in terms of economic considerations alone. Especially in the case of Brazil, consideration should be given to the fact that many Japanese nationals and descendants are living in that country.

During and after World War II, Brazil showed innumerable instances of kindness to Japan. Specifically, these are the points that should be remembered:

1. When the United States and other American nations declared war against Japan immediately after the outbreak of World War II; the Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha declared he saw no reason why Brazil should declare war against Japan. Brazil merely severed diplomatic relations with Japan in order to remain faithful to Pan-Americanism.

2. During the war, the Government of Brazil refrained from applying any pressure on Japanese residents so long as they went about their work peacefully. The Japanese were treated better than the Germans and Italians throughout the war.

3. When it became clear that Japan was to surrender unconditionally, Brazil declared war on Japan and reserved the rights of a victorious nation. These rights consisted mainly of the right to dispose of the assets of Japanese nationals and the right to participate in and vote at the peace conference with Japan. Brazil used these rights for the benefit of Japan.

a. Brazil assumed a sympathetic attitude toward Japan at the San Francisco Peace Conference and served as an active member of the anti-Soviet group.

b. Brazil speedily returned the frozen assets of the Japanese nationals and also abolished a ruling which called for confiscation of assets in Brazil of all Japanese who lived outside the country.

As a result, the firms, banks and individuals who left behind real estate and deposits in Brazil before the war received them back intact.

The assets of the Yokohama Specie Bank were turned over to its successor—the Tokyo Bank.

4. When a "civil war" broke out among the Japanese community between those who accepted Japan's surrender and those who didn't, and over a dozen participants were killed in the process, the Government of Brazil handled the situation in a cool manner and blamed the whole affair on a small minority of diehards, not on the Japanese as a whole.

5. A bill designed to prohibit further Japanese immigration to Brazil was presented to the Brazilian House of Deputies as a result of the "civil war." It was voted down by a margin of one.

6. Even before Brazil resumed diplomatic relations with Japan, it permitted the immigration of several thousand Japanese families.

To all these favorable considerations given by Brazil, Japan has not made any compensation.

It is a well-known fact that Brazil is now suffering deterioration of economic conditions, particularly concerning its foreign reserve holdings. Efforts have been made by the Brazilian Government to overcome these difficulties. For example, Finance Minister Lucas Lopes visited Japan as president of the Development Bank to request Japan's assistance. It is said that the Japanese Government officials who met him gave sweet promises and sent him home full of anticipation.

However, the payment agreement proposed by the Japanese Government to the Brazilian Government about the time of Lopes' return home imposed strict terms on the latter and showed no sign of the favorable considerations promised by the former. The result was that Lopes was indignant and developed distrust against Japan. It is believed that the recent indifference of the Bank of Brazil to trade with Japan can be traced to Lopes' ill feeling against Japan.

The unreasonableness of the Finance Ministry and its pressure on the Foreign Office and Ministry of International Trade and Industry are deplored unanimously by Japanese residents in Brazil and influential Japanese visitors to Brazil, who really understand the country.

Janio Quadros, former governor of the state of Sao Paulo, is now on a visit in Japan. Quadros is a pro-Japanese and is expected to be named a candidate in the next Presidential election. In May, President Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira is scheduled to pay a visit to Japan.

It is desired that the Japanese Government will seriously consider expressing its sincere gratitude to Brazil while the guests are in Japan. Mere protocol courtesy and welcome will not suffice.

In July, it is reported, Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi will visit Brazil for the purpose, among others, of boosting immigration talks between the two countries.

If so, Japan cannot expect Brazil to give favorable consideration to the matter unless the former studies what the latter expects of Japan and shows sincerity in meeting the expectations.

I earnestly desire that the good name earned by the efforts of 400,000 Japanese immigrants will not be canceled by the ungrateful attitude on the part of the Japanese Government.

HISAE TANIZAKI

Sao Paulo

Mr. Richie and Children

To the Editor:

Mr. D. Richie, who expresses his opinions about movies in your paper seems to have entered—somewhat petulantly—the field of child psychology with an answer (?) to a British visitor who had the audacity to question the complete accuracy of a sentence in Mr. Richie's book.

Mr. Richie states that first impressions are dangerous. Yes, Mr. Richie, dangerous, but also frequently quite accurate, as in the case of Mrs. Reeves. Perhaps any "normal child" prefers dirt. But this is hardly justification for letting—or even forcing—the children of Japan, by lack of sanitary services, to wallow in it and become ill.

Mr. Richie asks why Japanese children sleep on their mothers' backs if they are not comfortable. Perhaps Mr. Richie will eventually learn that sleep is not of necessity the result of relaxation, but also a sign of exhaustion. Mr. Richie might further trouble himself to read expert medical treatises on the negative effects on Japanese children's limbs and eyes, which have resulted from being carried in the traditional, if not particularly sensible manner.

We do not require Mr. Richie's unctuous reminder that Japan is not England. But any visitor has a right to express an opinion which might help do away with some things which hardly do the Japanese any good.

Perhaps Mr. Richie speaks as the result of experienced fatherhood. Perhaps he is just annoyed that someone would take exception to the general statements he makes so authoritatively in his book and even more authoritatively in his somewhat hysterical reply. With all due respects to Mr. Richie, Japan's best friends are not those who mouth (or write) pleasant generalities bound to meet with acceptance among those Japanese and foreigners who assume Japan to be perfect.

Those of us who have a genuine regard for this country and its people feel the Japanese are mature enough to evaluate critical commentaries which might better the lot and future of their children. The professional Japan lover actually renders a disservice by his endless diarrhea of praise.

Perhaps Mr. Richie would find it more rewarding to attend to the movie page where his byline will provide a sufficient warning deterrent to the unsuspecting reader.

HUGH BLINE

Letters to this column must be accompanied by the writer's name and address. Publication of the sender's name will be withheld on request.—Editor.

Press Comments Summarized

Producers Rice Price

The All Japan Federation of Farmers Unions has presented its demand to the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry regarding the producers rice price to be adopted for the coming rice year. In the demand the federation calls on the ministry to compute the new rice price primarily on the basis of production costs. In principle, the Food Agency has approved the formula of computing the rice price on the production cost basis as the formula is theoretically reasonable. But as a practical problem, it will not be easy to compute the price according to this formula. It will be necessary for the agency and the federation to bear in mind that production costs surveyed by the ministry in 1957 on 2,500 farming households ranged from a minimum of ¥2,400 to a maximum of ¥13,400, or a difference of more than ¥10,000. —Asahi Shimbun

Industrial Expansion

The leading 653 industrial companies plan to spend ¥959,800 million in fiscal 1959-60 for expansion programs, according to a Japan Development Bank survey made public May 1. This is an 18 per cent increase over the previous fiscal year of 1958-59. Industrial facilities expanded during the "Jimmu boom" are still to be put into full operation. Industrial facilities, if expanded further, will cause overproduction. We hope the companies will be prudent in their expansion programs and will study whether expansion is necessary. —Yomiuri Shimbun

Territorial Problem

The Construction Ministry's Geographical Research Institute in its new map of Hokkaido will list the South Kuriles and the islands of Habomai and Shikotan as Japanese territory for the first time in the post-war years. Radio Moscow has criticized listing the islands as Japanese territory. The Geographical Research Institute is justified in including the islands in Japan's territory. Even after normal Japan-Russia relations have been resumed, the Soviet Union has continued to occupy these islands, to the disgrace of the Japanese people. The Governments which have followed the Hatoyama Cabinet that restored the two nations' relations should have worked out an honorable solution to the territorial problem.—Mainichi Shimbun

School Reorganization

The 31st National Diet failed to act on the Education Ministry-sponsored bill to reorganize 269 junior colleges throughout the country into colleges for vocational education. The junior college system has many defects. But reorganizing the junior colleges into vocational schools is not justified. Most junior colleges are private institutions and it is possible to presume that the bill apparently is designed to revise the private school system. Before reorganizing the junior colleges, it would be better for the Education Ministry to make an overall study of the private college, high school and secondary school systems.—Hokkaido Shimbun.

Power Development

The Electric Power Sources Development Adjustment Council on April 27 decided on its program for fiscal 1959. During the year, development of 610,000 kilowatts additional power capacity is planned. Previous plans to construct power facilities for 6,670,000 kilowatts will be continued. According to a recent announcement by the nine electric power companies, no shortage of electric power exists. The council's program was based on supply and demand. To stabilize supply and demand reduce costs of power production, it is best for the power companies to stress a wider area of operation for the power industry.—Chubu Nippon Shimbun (Nagoya)

Incorporating Farms

The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry has clarified for prefectural governors its opposition to running agricultural enterprises as corporations. Farmers have resorted to incorporating their farms in order to avoid high taxes. The ministry's interpretation that this violates the Agricultural Land Law may be correct. But the ministry should study whether incorporation is necessary to improve agriculture, instead of rushing to a conclusion that the system runs counter to the spirit of the law. —Sankei Shimbun

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A seer up in Cambridge has invented a gadget whose sole purpose seems to be to enrage the kind of people who love mechanical aids in their homes. This new gadget is about the size of a transmitter pocket radio—a plain black box with a single switch. You turn the switch to "ON," and presto, a tiny green bulb lights up, a wax miniature hand shoots out, turns the switch to "OFF," and disappears back into the box.

That's all there is to it. Worth $30 to you?

* * *

Barrister Newman Levy, a renowned poet on the side, claims he composed this quatrain in his sleep:

Jack Spink was fond of drink,
His wife, she liked to eat.
Oh, eats is eats and wets is wets
— never the twain shall meet!

This should teach him to keep his eyes open in court!

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SIDE GLANCES by Galbraith

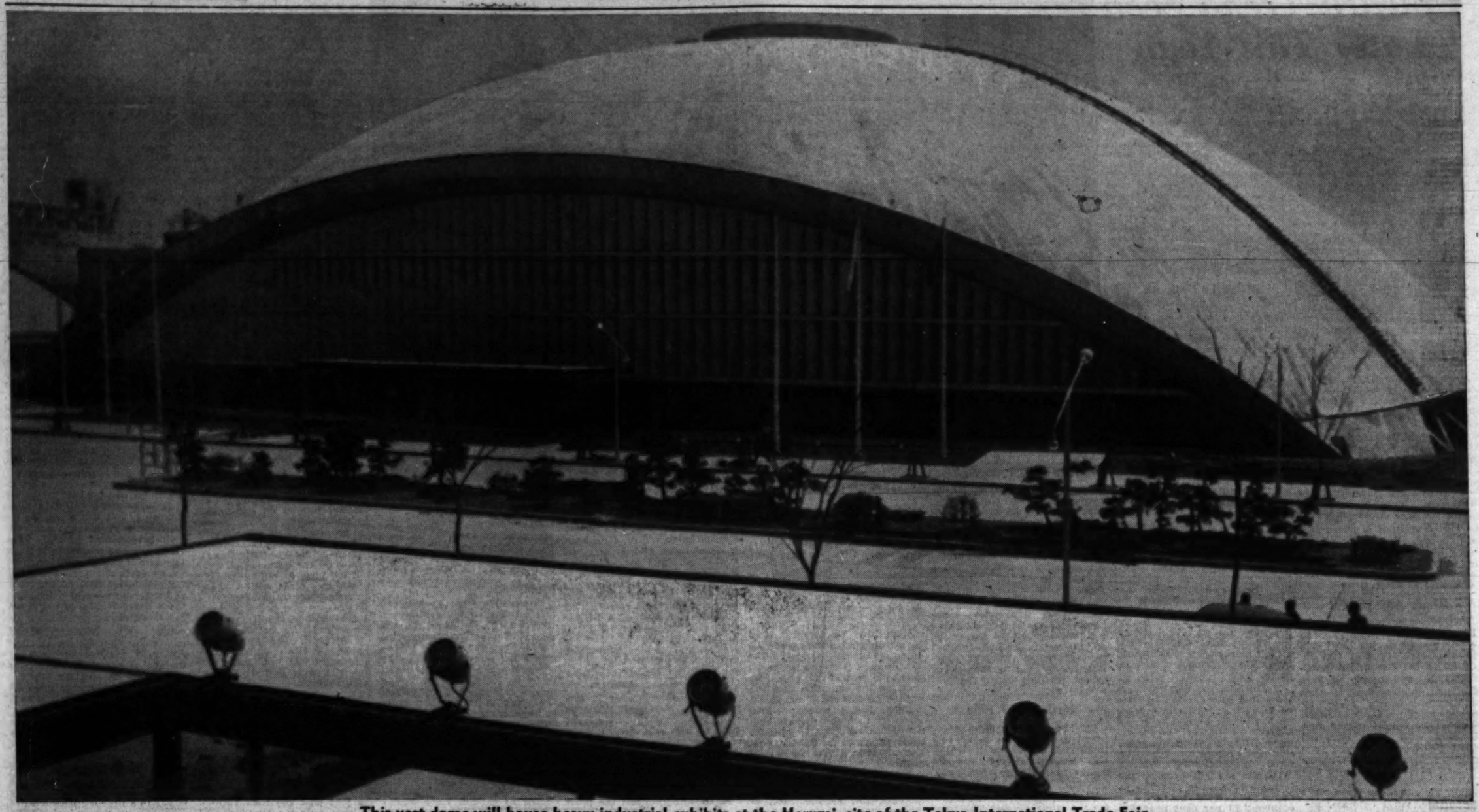
"If you really are in love with that silly actress, aren't you wasting time going steady with me?"

1959 Tokyo Trade Fair Supplement

The Japan Times

Survey of Trade And Industries

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1959



This vast dome will house heavy industrial exhibits at the Harumi site of the Tokyo International Trade Fair

1959 Tokyo Trade Fair to Be Biggest Yet

The 1959 Tokyo International Trade Fair will open May 5 for an 18-day session with 24 countries of the world participating.

Japanese international trade fairs, started six years ago in Osaka, are so arranged that they take place in Tokyo and Osaka alternately.

The forthcoming fair, the third to be held in Tokyo, was originally scheduled to last for 15 days, but following numerous requests from both trading circles and the general public, the sponsors decided to add two additional "buyers' days" and one additional day for general visitors.

Apart from the growing commercial interest in the event, keen competition between sponsors in Tokyo and Osaka has helped make the event bigger and bigger every year.

The 1959 Tokyo Fair will be five times the size of the first fair held in Osaka. It will be twice as large as the last (second) Tokyo Fair in the number of items to be displayed, and 2.5 times the size in terms of the area covered. Against the 1,819 exhibitors in the first fair, this time there will be more than 3,000—one-third of them from abroad.

The preparatory committee first began accepting applications for exhibition space on Aug. 1. By Aug. 18, the number of applications received had already reached the proposed capacity and, as more continued to flood in both from Japan and abroad, it was decided to increase the number of booths available from the original 3,300 to 4,350, or nearly three times the 1,600 booths which were available at the first fair.

The 1959 Fair will occupy two separate sites, one at Harumi Pier facing Tokyo Bay, and the other at Otemachi. The total floor space of two sites is 213,000 square meters, of which the Harumi site accounts for 200,000 square meters. The organizers say that merely to have a quick look at the entire fair, the visitor will have to walk at least 30 kilometers. It would take at least a week to see all the goods displayed by 24 countries of the world.

In 1958, Soviet Russia's exhibit drew considerable attention because it displayed a model of the Sputnik, which had only recently been launched and was therefore a matter of intense popular interest. The Soviet Union is not participating this year; probably, the Japanese sponsors say, because there was not enough time for the Russians to prepare an exhibit. New regulations for this year's fair rule out exhibits which have only propaganda value and no trading significance.

However, Czechoslovakia will be representing the Communist bloc in a highly competitive way. The Czechs will display a wide variety of products, but their principle effort will be devoted to showing heavy industrial machinery in their own special pavilion.

The United States, which is usually the leading foreign exhibitor in the fair, will have two special pavilions—one demonstrating the uses of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, while the other will show modern marketing techniques employed in the U.S.

Machinery, dominating the goods to be displayed at the fair, accounts for 65 per cent of all products on display. It will be followed by sundry goods (9 per cent), textiles (3 per cent), metal products (2.5 per cent), office appliances (2 per cent) and miscellaneous items.

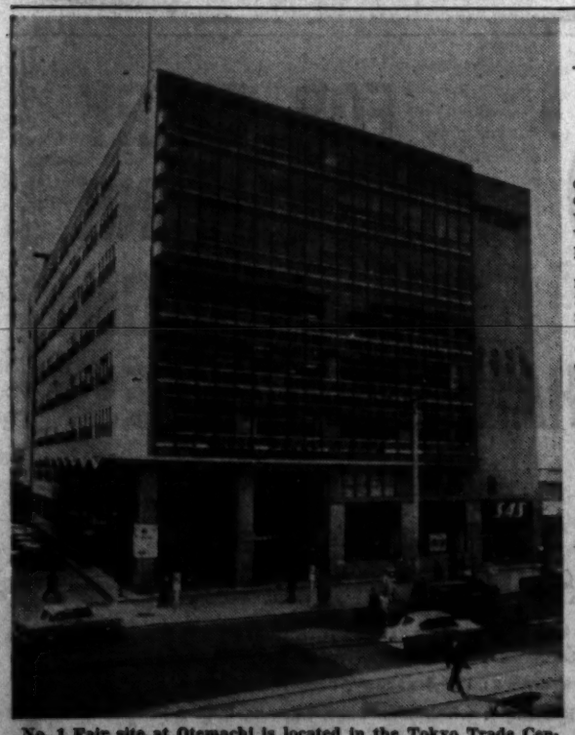
The sponsors expect the fair to be attended by 5,000 foreign buyers. The total number of admissions is expected to reach 1,500,000, while it is estimated that business deals worth 15,000 million yen will be concluded as a result of the Fair.

Because of the numerous complaints from foreign buyers that they were hampered in seeing the exhibits and facilities in the grounds crowded with people who had no practical business interest, every possible effort is being made to put the fair on a "business first" footing.

In addition, close attention has been paid to the facilities available at the fair—largely as a result of other complaints about insufficient water supply, etc., and suggestions that architectural faults caused considerable inconvenience.

The sponsors have therefore constructed three permanent pavilions at a total cost of ¥1,060 million. In previous fairs, the sponsors had to borrow aircraft hangars and similar sheds. For this fair, full public utility services have been installed, while the appearance of the whole area has been improved through the leveling of ground and the laying out of gardens.

Coincidentally with the fair, a joint U.N. and ECAFE Communications Conference will be held in Tokyo under the auspices of the Southeast Asia division of the United Nations. Japanese exhibitors are doing their best to take advantage of the event by putting their latest communications equipment on display for the benefit of the delegates to this important conference.



No. 1 Fair site at Otemachi is located in the Tokyo Trade Center building at Otemachi.

May Top $3,000 Million

Exports Face Bright Prospects

Japan's export trade slowed down last year under the impact of a global business recession which reduced the volume of world trade by some 5 to 6 per cent.

Customs statistics show the nation's exports continued to improve until 1957. Exports from 1954 to 1956 swelled steadily by more than 20 per cent every year. The volume increased further in 1957, though the tempo of increase slowed down to about 10 per cent.

Last year, the rate of improvement went down further to only 0.6 per cent. Although the figure was on the plus side, it might well be said that export remained stalemated during the year.

Remarkable in last year's export trade was a sharp decline of textile goods, Japan's foremost export item, and stagnation of machinery which had been on a favorable trend for some time.

Reasons that could be cited for the retreat of textile exports were lack of foreign currency and development of domestic industries in newly developing nations and intensification of international commercial competition featured by active economic inroads being made by Communist China.

Behind the marking time of machinery exports were decreased exports of ships. Ship exports were set back by a deterioration of the freight market resulting from the worldwide trade recession.

Thus, it was because the shipment of ships and textile goods, two of Japan's major export goods, dropped that the nation's export trade as a whole remained on a poor level.

Suspension of Communist China trade which held down the export of iron-steel goods, cement and chemicals was another discouraging factor.

By area, exports to North and South America as well as Australia and other Pacific areas scored an increase. A specially notable increase was registered for the United States. Exports to that country were mainly light industrial products, such as foods, textile goods and sundries, as well as iron-steel goods. Recently, various other products, including automobiles, watches and transistor radios, have come to be exported to that country.

The export trade remained idle generally last year. But with the advent of autumn, it began to pick up with an increased influx of inquiries for ships, textiles and various other products.

Thus, the general export trend in Japan last year was maintained steadily as in West Germany, although almost all other countries recorded a setback. It can also be said that export, though a decline was registered in value, improved in amount. Indeed, the increase in exports cleared by the customs office during the year was restricted to only 0.6 per cent, but the quantitative index recorded a 38 per cent rise.

It can be assumed now that the trend of export in Japan last year left little room for pessimism. Worth more attention in this connection is the fact that various goods requiring high industrial techniques, such as ships, automobiles and watches, have come to find their markets abroad. This indicates that Japan is entering a phase of technique export from that of export by procession and that its foreign trade has got rid of a backward trend.

The environments surrounding export, it seems, is growing brighter. The world as a whole is apparently climbing out of its long recession with the United States leading the way. The world's industrial production—the barometer to check up such an economic recovery —will return to the prerecession level during the first quarter of this year. World exports are already on an uptrend since the second half of last year. It will continue to improve further with the recovery of business conditions not only in the United States but also in Europe.

Such an economic resuscitation in advanced industrial countries will, no doubt, give favorable stimuli to newly-developing nations, which are now running short of foreign currency holdings and are complaining of a drop in prices of raw materials.

Meantime, Japan's foreign trade policy is aimed largely at increasing exports. For example, it calls for such steps as to give yen credits to foreign countries, allow them to settle their import accounts on an easy payment basis and to make use of reparations agreements.

Thanks to these favorable factors, prospects are bright for improvement of Japanese foreign trade in future. Attention must be paid, however, to a number of conditions that may impede export. Foremost among them are the recovery of currency convertibility by various European nations and the start of the European Common Market.

Countries restoring free currency convertibility will take steps to boost exports and restrict imports for maintaining the value of their currency. The European Common Market, on the other hand, it is feared will narrow the world market, because its member nations will tend to close their markets to nonmember nations. It will hamper the export of various countries to ECM nations and whip up their commercial competition at various places.

Meanwhile, the United States, one of Japan's biggest export markets, is still continuing its import control on Japanese goods. Since last yearend, a big-

Continued on Page 29

The No. 1 Hall at the Harumi site, constructed as a permanent exhibition building, will display heavy industrial products at the coming fair.

Japan Industry Nears Recovery From Recession

Upward Trend Seen Later This Year

A full recovery of the nation's industrial economy is just around the corner. Most observers here are agreed that industrial activities will creep out of the long-protracted "saucer-type" recession during the earlier part of this year and begin to show an upturn during the latter half.

The mining and manufacturing industry production, the yardstick of industrial activities, showed a decrease of 16 per cent in January 1958, compared with the figure registered in the peak month of March 1957. But the output swiftly went its way toward recovery during the rest of last year, chalking up a recovery rate of 13 per cent in December.

This is quite analogous to America's mining and manufacturing industry production that has been attaining a V-shape recovery since it hit the bottom last April.

The upward trend being followed by the mining and manufacturing industry production may well be taken as accounting for business pickup. The reason is that the shipment index is on the increase, while the stock index is on the decrease.

The production recovery is a sound one, since about 50 per cent of production increase is due to rise in demand as seen in the electrical appliance and cement industries.

Stock Adjustment

Three major reasons can be listed for such production boost —progress in stock adjustment, high level of exports and increase in the domestic demand.

The stock held by makers had shot up as a result of stock adjustment efforts made by dealers since the Bank of Japan lowered its official money rate in May 1957. This increased stock prompted the rayon yarn industry to curtail its production by about 50 per cent and 30 other industrial branches to follow suit. Among them were the textile, vinyl chloride, paper-pulp, iron-steel and nonferrous industries.

The production curtailment efforts have begun to take effect since around last October. Commodity prices touched rock bottom and have since started rallying. Stimulated by this trend, production curtailment has come to be relaxed in many industries, such as copper, papermaking, staple fiber and rayon yarn. The iron and steel industry is no exception. It has started expanding its production target, favored by a rising trend in the iron and steel price picture. All this is ascribable to the progress in stock adjustment by means of limited production.

Rise in Demand

Secondly, demand increase is being witnessed in export and domestic consumption. One of the factors responsible for the depression was lagging exports resulting from the drop in the world's trade volume.

In other words, the Government first planned to set the 1958 export target at $3,150 million, but the figure had to be cut down to $2,880 million because of the exports slump. Actual exports during the January-December period amounted to $2,980 million. This record means that the 1958 exports remained at a high level, although they represented a decline in the export increase rate compared with the previous years. Their great contribution to the industrial recovery is indisputable.

The domestic demand stems from two sources—equipment investment and individual consumption. The equipment investment demand plummeted to a considerable low due to the business recession. However, the cement demand remained at a high level owing to continued investment, housing and road projects.

Meanwhile, the demand from individual consumption continued to advance. This is because farm villages, blessed with the consecutive bumper crops, remained unaffected by the recession and because the earned income continued to go up.

Despite a slight drop in the increase rate, sales proceeds at department stores showed a rise of about 10 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Yet, considerable changes appeared in the contents of consumption. The demand for textile goods marked time as the public tended to limit their buying only for immediate use. On the contrary, sales of electrical appliances for household use scored a spectacular jump. This is why the textile industry was hard hit, while the electric industry enjoyed a boom.

Consumer industries — department store, food and automobile — operated smoothly, and the machinery industry also made favorable showings, propped up by the remainder of orders accepted up to the previous year.

Outlook for 1959

Much was said about the depression, but the atmosphere in industrial circles as a whole was comparatively bright thanks to the active consumer demand.

Then what will be the score for the current year? The task of adjusting stockpiles is expected to end by May or June. And the July-December period will witness a boost in industrial activities to meet the export and domestic demands. Major factors that portend the stepped up production are: (1) prospects that exports will climb as world business improves and (2) defrayal of ¥240,000 million appropriated in the fiscal 1959 budget is expected for the latter half of the year.

Both the Government and industrial circles are agreed on this optimistic outlook. The Government estimates the year's economic growth rate at 5.5 per cent, on the condition that the export goal is fixed at $3,000 million. But a more practical guess is that the exports will run up to about $3,100 million, bringing about a greater economic growth rate of 6 per cent.

Not only exports but domestic demands are expected to increase, for, of the ¥107,100 million increment in the fiscal 1959 general account, 44 per cent is earmarked for public works, 23 per cent for local grant-in-aid tax and 20.5 per cent for social security.

To be more exact, budgetary appropriation for road projects, if fiscal loans and investments are added, total approximately ¥150,000 million, an increase of about 50 per cent over those for fiscal 1958. Likewise, the harbor repair and construction budget is assured of a 50 per cent rise, aggregating ¥545,000 million. As seen in these examples, the fiscal 1959 budget promises to give a "shot in the arm" to the construction and civil engineering industry.

This, in turn, makes it certain that increased demands will favor related industries, such as iron and steel, cement and construction machinery.

Equipment Investments

Generally, investments in industrial equipment and individual consumption are the principal mainstays of domestic demand. The equipment investments for the current year are expected to sag by about 5 per cent. In most cases, such industrial investments are intended for profit-taking and technical innovations under a high commodity price trend. But this year, little is expected of equipment investments motivated by high commodity prices.

Meanwhile, a tremendous amount of equipment investments to meet other requirements may be anticipated this year. For instance, the investments for power source development will most likely reach their peak. The shipbuilding industry is moving to switch the types of ships they build to large ones, and the fertilizer industry plans to branch out into the fields of natural gas and oil gas as a means of finding the way out of the depression. Other promising factors include the plan being contemplated by the petrochemical industry to expand their equipment under a second-phase program and the investment fad prevailing in the synthetic industry.

Taking these things into account, it is likely that investments for industrial equipment will not dwindle so markedly as is generally predicted.

One endorsement of this prospect comes in an Economic Planning Agency survey of machinery orders expected during the January-March period. It shows that the influx of machinery orders will exceed or stay in the previous quarter's level. To break them down, increased orders are expected for hydraulic motors, internal combustion engines, mining machinery, chemical machinery, construction machinery, transport machinery and metal processing machinery. Fewer orders are envisaged for wire communication equipment and radio communication apparatus. Textile machinery orders will show no fluctuation, according to the results of the survey.

Equipment investments as a whole will not be at a low ebb this year, and the investment demand will even exceed the 1958 level.

New Incentives

The individual consumption, too, is expected to get much stimulus this year, with another bumper rice crop ahead and with the working class certain to get slightly better paid.

The planned cut in the income tax and enforcement of the national annuity system will be incentives to raising the consumption level.

While the domestic demand is doomed to soar up, the money rates are steadily showing a downward curve to lighten the interest burden on enterprises. In other words, enterprise profits are assured of a increase.

According to the estimates by the Big-Four securities companies on the term-end (March) settlement of accounts of major firms, the profit will increase by an average 13 per cent, compared with the previous term. A further advance is predicted for booming industries, such as the cement, heavy electrical machinery, construction, household electrical appliances, automobile, food and department store industries.

Even the depressed industrial departments of iron and steel and nonferrous metals have steadily been recovering since last autumn.

The oil, paper and pulp and soda industries also stand a good chance of picking up. The textile and shipping industries are just past the rock bottom. Perhaps, only the fertilizer and coal industries are still affected by slack business. It is therefore no small wonder that the March-end settlements will be better than the previous term's and that they will gain further improvement in the next six-month term ending in September.

Some observers predict that the upward swing expected during the latter half of this year will be "considerably heated up." But the chances are very slim for another "Jimmu Boom" setting in.

No Price Boom

The reason is this. There can be no skyrocketing of commodity prices—price boom that means business overheating—so long as the excessive installation of equipment necessitates a cut in production. As a matter of fact, the market prices of iron and steel, which once turned upward, have now begun to fall. Unless the production restrictions are entirely lifted, there is no likelihood that a price boom featuring soared-up commodity prices will smile on the nation's industrial world during the latter part of 1959.

This outlook can be based also on the international accounts. It is predicted in some quarters that the accounts will continue to show a favorable balance throughout this year, bringing the black figure up to $300 million. And a foreign currency budget for the first six-month period is to allow sufficient foreign currency allocations. Under these circumstances, it is hardly conceivable that commodity prices will shoot up drastically.

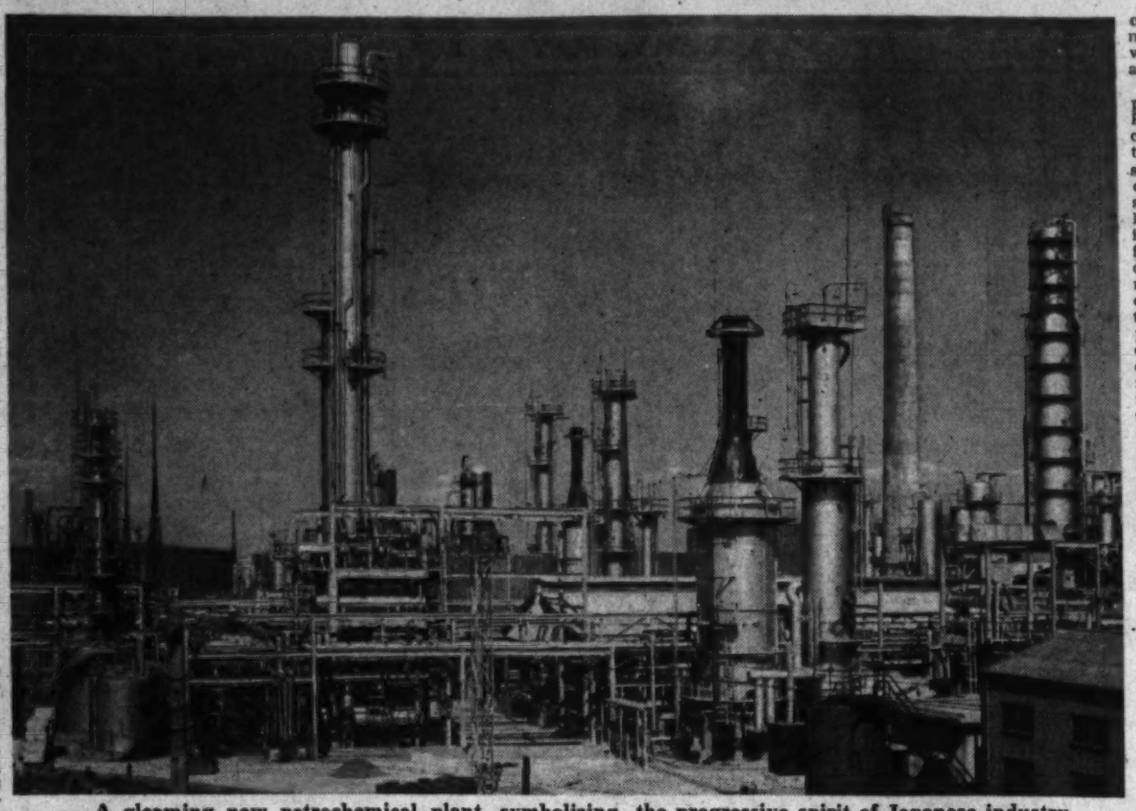
If there is no spiral in commodity prices, there will be no equipment investment competition in quest of profits. This rules out the possibility of the business being overheated.

The favorable turn predicted for the latter half of the year will take the form of a quantity boom characteristic of increased sales proceeds.

Whereas the industrial world as a whole is promised a bright future, a possible recovery of the coal and fertilizer industries appears to be still far off.

Usually, recovery of the coal industry comes later than that of other industrial departments, and the fertilizer industry has its fate staked on the export showings.

The shipping market is now at the bottom, but will gradually firm up as the world's trade volume goes up. This points to a time lag between the recovery of the shipping and other industries. In a nutshell, the shipping industry will have a long way to go before regaining its lost footing.



A gleaming new petrochemical plant, symbolizing the progressive spirit of Japanese industry

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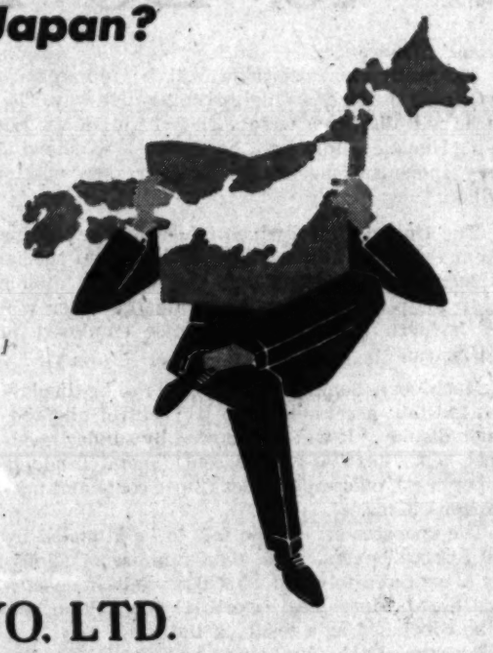

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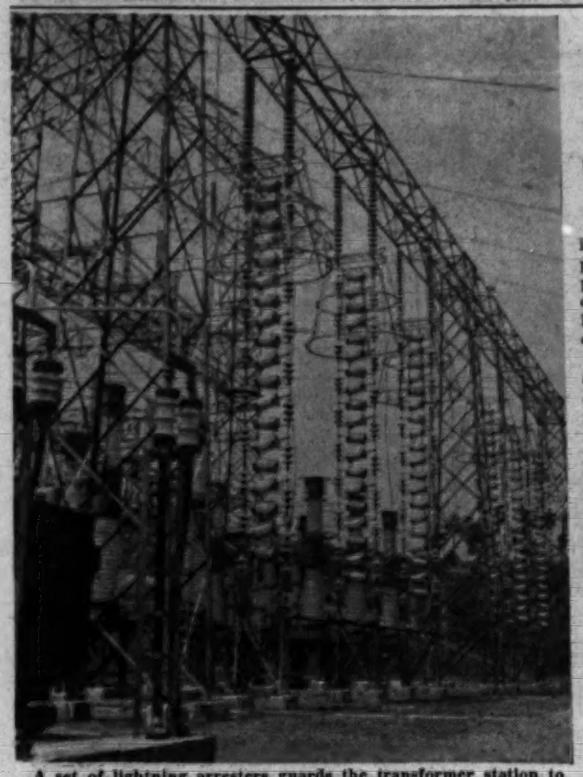
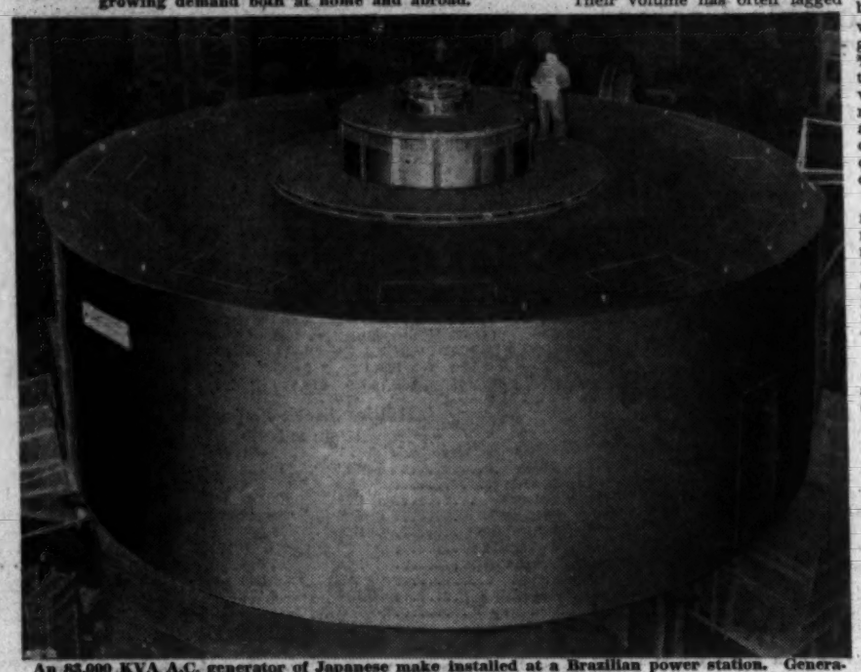
Electric Machinery Boom Continues

Orders Expected to Increase Again This Year



A set of lightning arresters guards the transformer station to insure uninterrupted flow of power to homes and plants. Japan's power cable industry is stepping up production to meet the growing demand both at home and abroad.



An 83,000 KVA A.C. generator of Japanese make installed at a Brazilian power station. Generators are one of the major export items manufactured by the Japanese electric machinery industry.

The heavy electric machinery industry maintained high-gear production even in the 1957-58 period of deflation. This was because the industry had its hands full with previously received contracts.

The influx of orders for heavy electric machinery rose as the economic prosperity in 1955 ushered in the so-called investment boom in the following year. Makers won nearly ¥15,000 million worth of contracts a month on the average during the one-year period from the autumn of 1956.

Production was naturally shifted to high gear—from ¥7,000 million to ¥9,000 million a month in value during this period—but it could not meet the mounting demand. The combined volume of orders for the period swelled to a figure of ¥140,000 million from about ¥50,000 million.

Deflation gripped the industry toward the end of 1957. Orders which had been showing a steady increase every month began to thin out about October. Their volume has often lagged behind the level of production since then.

Such a trend continued until about May 1958, but the inflow of orders again began to swell in the summer of the same year due to the brightening of the environment, such as an easing of the money market and the anticipated recovery of general economic conditions. Contracts the makers have now on hand total nearly a year's volume on the average.

One of the biggest factors behind the current boom of the heavy electric machinery industry is the active development of power resources. Of the total orders being received by makers, 30 to 40 per cent are from power companies.

Orders to Increase

The goal of equipment investments by the nation's nine private power companies in fiscal 1958 was ¥231,800 million. Actual investments during the year were expected to be restricted to ¥210,000 million because of difficulty in obtaining funds.

The 1959 goal, meanwhile, has been set at ¥250,000 million, of which ¥98,000 million is to be gained from banking circles and ¥52,300 million from the flotation of debentures. The actual volume of investments is estimated to reach ¥245,000 million, an increase of about 17 per cent over fiscal 1958, as an easy digestion of debentures is anticipated.

Meanwhile, the semigovernmental Electric Power Development Company will use ¥49,000 million for its projects in fiscal 1959. This shows a slight decline from last year's ¥49,800 million, but it will not affect the general conditions in any way.

Thus, investments for power development by the nine firms and the Electric Power Development Company will run up to an all-time high of ¥294,000 million in fiscal 1959, recording a 13 per cent increase over fiscal 1958.

Power development programs for fiscal 1959 will feature a marked increase in transformer and transmission facilities. Construction of such facilities was restricted specially during the 1957-58 period of deflation, but this year it will be stepped up to fill the past vacuum.

Besides the expansion of power development projects, a gigantic iron-steel industry streamlining program, the second in a series, will be launched in fiscal 1959. Moreover, equipment by other industries are showing signs of increase with the improvement of general economic conditions.

The demand for heavy electric machinery is thus expected to reach the ¥10,000 million mark in value during the first half of the year and further to the ¥12,000 million level during the second half.

Home Appliances

The light electric machinery industry has been reporting a boom thanks to a continuous increase in personal income and a rising trend toward home electrification.

The output of electric machinery as a whole in 1958 scored a 22.8 per cent hike and this was due to increased production of light electric equipment. In the category of heavy electric machinery, to be precise, production of motors and alternating current generators dropped by 8 and 24 per cent, respectively, while that of transformers increased by 3 per cent. Home electrical appliances, on the other hand, made an over-all increase. Production of television receiving sets registered a twofold, electric refrigerators a 1.8-fold, radios a 40 per cent and electric fans an 18 per cent improvement.

Waves of home electrification are spreading at a fast pace. By type of equipment, TV sets and refrigerators are in specially good demand. Production of TV sets reached 1,200,000 in 1958 due to an increase in broadcasting channels. This figure is estimated to top the 2,000,000 set mark this year.

Rise in Exports

Light electrical equipment outran heavy-type machinery also in the field of export in 1958.

Heavy electric machinery exports last year rose to an all-time high of ¥3,470 million, showing a ¥1,300 million increase over the preceding year. However, export of communications equipment, especially of the wireless type, ran up to ¥7,700 million only during the April-September period or more than twice the amount for the whole of 1957.

The sharp increase in wireless communications equipment exports resulted largely from increased shipments of TV and radio receiving sets as well as electronic apparatus. The volume of shipments of radios, especially transistor radios which are the latest market favorite, accounted for more than 70 per cent of total export of wireless communications equipment.

About 70 to 80 per cent of transistor radios manufactured in Japan have been turned over to export channels. The export market covers almost the whole world, but the United States is the biggest market receiving 80 per cent of Japanese export transistor radios.

Japan-made transistor radios have won widespread popularity in the world because of their high quality and efficiency as well as low prices.

American Market

In the American market, Japan made transistor radios account for 40 per cent of the total and it is expected that if their export continues at the present rate, the rate will reach 50 to 70 per cent in future.

Thus, a trend to restrict the import of Japanese transistor radios has cropped up in the United States and the Washington Government has decided to take up the matter for investigation at the request of American makers of radios.

Japan exported 1,910,000 such radio sets in 1958. Of this total, 1,230,000 sets went to the United States.

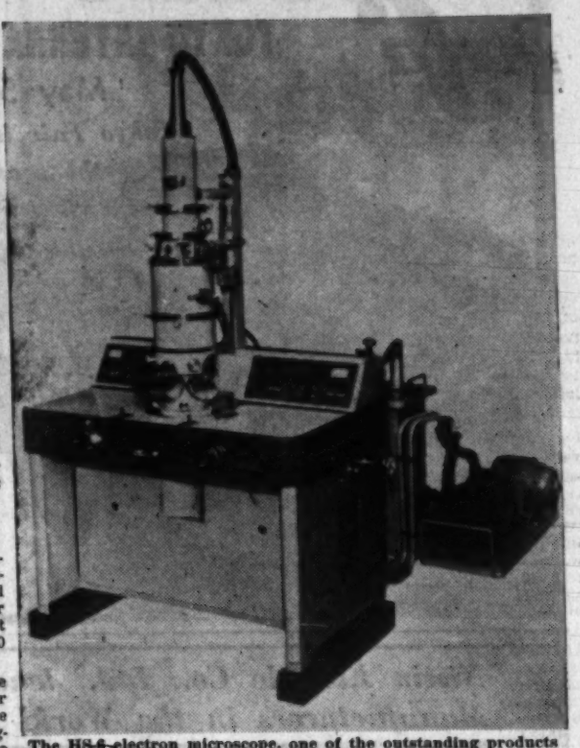
Export of transistors themselves are showing signs of an upswing. Countries of Europe and Southeast Asia, where a shortage of transistors is being felt, are expected to become a lucrative export market for Japan which now claims the title of the world's second biggest transistor producer.

TV set exports have also been on the increase. Makers expect to export a total of 50,000 sets to Sweden and various other countries of the world in 1959.

The situation being such, the equipment as a whole are estimated to have reached ¥15,000 million in 1958, a twofold increase over ¥7,600 million in 1957.

Transistor Industry

The sharp increase in Japan's export of transistor radios to the United States and other countries of the world is really surprising. This, however, is far from being a satisfactory explanation of the remarkable development of the transistor industry in this country.



The H8-6-electron microscope, one of the outstanding products of Hitachi, Ltd., won the gold medal at the World Fair held in Brussels last year. It boasts an electronic magnification rate of 2,000 to 20,000.

The demand for transistors is growing steadily every year mainly for the manufacture of portable radios.

Transistor radio production in Japan totaled 11,400 sets in fiscal 1955. The figure, however, rose to 55,700 in fiscal 1956, a fivefold increase; and further to 920,000, a 16-fold increase in fiscal 1957. The 1958 production is estimated to have exceeded 3,500,000.

Transistors have replaced conventional vacuum tubes in the production of portable radios. In fiscal 1955, transistors were used for only 2 per cent of such radios, but in fiscal 1957 they were used for more than 50 per cent of them. Now, almost all portable radios use transistors instead of vacuum tubes.

The proportion of transistor radios against radios of all kinds is placed at more than 70 per cent.

The increase in transistor radio production has naturally whipped up the production of transistors themselves. The volume of transistor production rose to 26 million pieces in 1958 from only 140,000 in 1955. It reached the marvelous figure of 4 million a month in December 1958.

Future Development

The transistor industry will, no doubt, develop further in the future because it can be applied to a wide variety of electronic equipment, not to mention radio receiving sets.

Transistor production in Japan, according to a five-year electronic industry development plan of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, will reach 16,500,000 pieces in 1958, 29,200,000 in 1959, 39,800,000 in 1960, 54,440,000 in 1958, 29,200,000 in 1959, 39,800,000 in 1960, 54,400,000 in 1961 and 63,300,000 in 1962.

The actual production in 1958 totaling 26,570,000 pieces exceeded the goal set for the year by MITI.

The MITI program sets the export goal of transistor radios during the said five-year period at 9,100,000 sets. The volume is expected to reach a higher figure since more than 200,000 sets a month are being exported at present.

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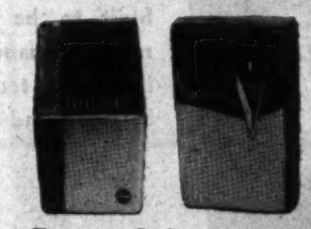

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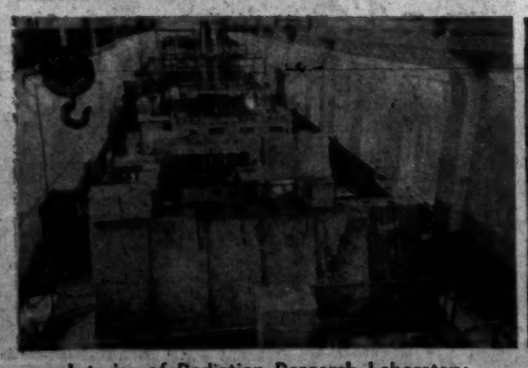
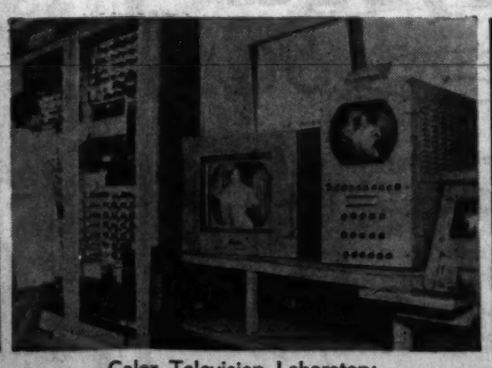


Interior of Radiation Research Laboratory

Power Manipulator



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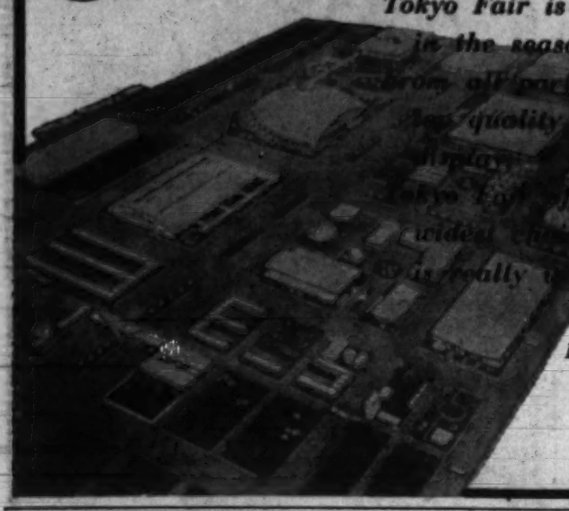

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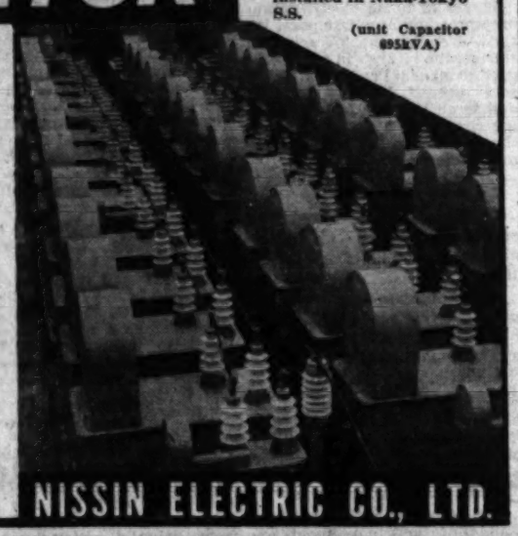

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Despite Unfavorable Factors

Rolling Stock Output Rises 20%

Despite it's fourth straight year of record production, the rolling stock industry in 1958 was overexpanded. Factories operated at only 60 per cent of capacity. Why?

The National Railways Corporation—the industry's biggest customer with 62 per cent of purchases—unexpectedly cut back its five-year expansion plan. Since 1957 passenger fares and freightage revenue had slumped, and in 1958 the corporation was forced to slash its original budget allotments for new rolling stock by 20 per cent or ¥7,200 million.

Private railways were also hit hard by lower fare returns and cut locomotive and car purchases by 40 per cent (¥3,456 million) from 1957. Private railways' share of the rolling stock market dropped from 22.5 per cent to 11.2 per cent.

The only bright statistics concerned exports—up 100 per cent (¥5,200 million) over 1957 with its market share rising from 18.1 to 26.9 per cent. Yet small profit margins in foreign markets partially offset these gains.

Rolling-Stock Exports by Major Countries

(Unit: $1,000) (UN's Statistics)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	%
U.S.	76,483	106,748	122,315	101,283	107,853	144,676	30.1
Britain	103,190	118,953	124,198	113,270	126,878	117,313	24.4
West Germany	51,592	60,293	66,507	58,492	59,337	62,044	12.9
France	48,713	38,502	40,784	48,812	38,010	36,936	7.7
Belgium & Luxemburg	32,420	37,158	38,347	26,801	27,595	34,162	7.1
Japan	7,168	9,320	7,983	21,708	28,633	33,850	7.0
Canada	6,430	9,363	9,054	14,958	14,906	14,846	3.1
Austria	3,251	5,341	6,829	4,848	9,929	10,768	1.7
Italy	11,661	10,860	10,435	4,995	10,163	8,131	2.2
Sweden	6,204	1,604	2,229	930	6,759	6,103	1.3
Netherlands	12,953	25,700	21,104	19,921	10,680	3,217	0.7
Others	317	2,520	5,961	2,092	2,993	8,389	1.8
Total	360,382	426,367	455,746	418,110	443,741	480,165	100

Rolling-Stock Production

Year	Railways National	Railways Private	Export	Total
1955	12,280 (Unit: one million yen)	3,104	5,505	20,889
	58.8%	14	26.3	100
1956	16,664	5,710	8,658	31,032
	53.7	18.4	27.9	100
1957	22,323	8,456	6,802	37,581
	59.4	22.5	18.1	100
1958	27,600	5,000	12,000	44,600
	61.9	11.2	26.9	100
1959	30,000	7,000	10,000	47,000
	63.8	14.9	21.3	100

Notes: The figures for 1955-57 show actual results, while those for 1958-59 are estimates.

Actually, total production set a new industry high for the fourth straight year, jumping 20 per cent over 1957. But the industry had planned production schedules with a 40 per cent jump in mind—predicting total production at about ¥56,000 million rather than the final ¥44,600 million, and planning to operate at a healthy 80 to 85 per cent of capacity rather than at 60 per cent.

For unofficial industry forecasts had seen the JNR buying ¥34,800 million as indicated in its original budget; the private lines buying about ¥11,200 million (¥2,800 million more) to correspond with similar ¥2,000 to ¥3,000 million purchase increases in 1956 and 1957; and exports winning the actual ¥12,000 million abroad they did.

But unexpected and mid-stream order cancellations by both the JNR and the private lines left the industry's factories yawning.

Estimates for 1959 see only mild improvement: JNR purchases up 8.7 per cent (¥2,400 million), private line purchases up 40 per cent (¥2,000 million) and exports down 16 per cent (¥2,000 million)—giving a total production gain of only ¥2,400 million or 5.4 per cent over 1958.

Some industry spokesmen again say these estimates are too lean. Private line orders will be higher, they say, in view of a recently won 17 per cent fare increase, the general recovery of passenger sales, and the relaxation of the money market. Others claim exports will not drop but stay level or possibly even rise slightly.

Exports—as is the case in most of Japan's industry—hold the key to the future of Japan's rolling stock industry. Japan simply must win an increasing share of foreign rolling stock markets, especially in Southeast Asia, if she hopes to continue as a major producer. Japan ranks sixth in the world today with 7 per cent of total markets.

In 1958 Japan's rolling stock exports suffered a serious 29 per cent drop—with disastrous $7 million and $6 million market losses in India and Burma respectively.

Causes? India suddenly strengthened its domestic production machine, thereby eliminating its previous heavy reliance on Japanese imports. Burma and the Philippines, who had received abnormally high rolling stock imports from Japan in 1957 in the form of reparation payments, now found their markets satiated in 1958. And Egypt and Argentina, their Japan trade dangerously unbalanced in Tokyo's favor, were unable to buy.

Rolling-Stock Exports

(Unit: $1,000)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
India	16,742	14,732	16,440	9,239
Brazil	29	336	1,351	6,424
Taiwan	278	1,508	1,017	2,313
Thailand	586	3,256	3,840	1,666
Philippine	543	1,148	2,020	1,461
Indonesia	12	0	867	854
Burma	266	1,543	6,133	124
Egypt	13	233	158	44
Argentine	3,178	4,178	370	8
Uruguay	0	1,055	776	4
Others	60	642	665	1,768
Total	21,070	28,631	33,577	23,905

Exports increased only to Taiwan and Brazil. Exports to Brazil jumped $5 million on the crest of bulk diesel locomotive orders, making the South American nation Japan's second biggest foreign customer behind India.

The world's biggest rolling stock markets today are in the industry-yearning underdeveloped areas of the world: the Middle and Near East, Latin America, Africa and Southeast Asia. But, with the exception of Brazil, Japan can compete successfully with the West only in Southeast Asia. Why?

Several reasons can be listed —some Japan's fault, others Japan's inherent hazards in international trade.

(1) The United States, Britain, West Germany and France control virtually all the liquid finance capital and aid programs in the world. Thus, they can be generous, lenient or both in their payments terms to accelerate exports. Japan can't.

(2) The Finance Ministry restricts exports to promising Egyptian, Argentine and even Brazilian markets due to unrecovered Japanese credits in these countries. A deferred payment system here is badly needed.

(3) Japanese prices are usually higher than those of the West due to the high price of scarce domestic, and imported steels. This stems simply from natural resource deficiency.

(4) Japanese provide little "after-service" or guarantees. Some German manufacturers have actually presented spare diesel engines to buyers. Italian manufacturers are jointly building a rolling stock plant right in Argentina to service sold locomotives and to fill orders directly. The plant will also bring jobs to Argentina's unemployed. The U.S. manufacturers are pushing plans for a similar plant in South Africa, Japan should get busy.

(5) A general lack of effective advertisement and public relations abroad.

(6) A lack of concerted export planning. However, the industry recently sent a survey mission abroad to South Africa and the Middle and Near East to study more closely the great demand for rolling stock that is obviously there.

But this is only one survey. Observers feel in general that the industry's entire overseas program must undergo thorough overhaul—and that the industry's support from the Government must be thoroughly liberalized.

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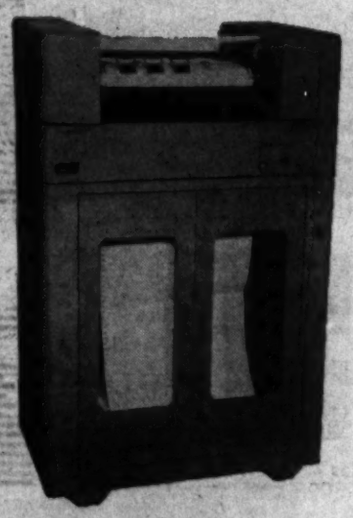

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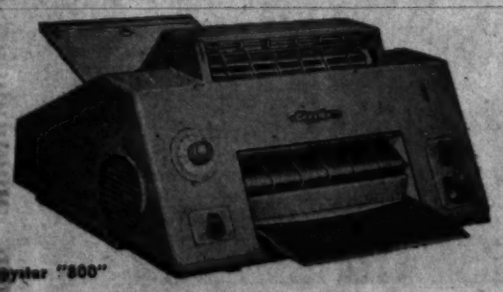

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Big Role in Store for Wire Industry

Plan Afoot for Deep-Sea Cable Linking Hawaii

The cable industry will play a major role in future dream-come-true stories. It won't be a mere dream to cable messages from Japan to Hawaii in a matter of a few years.

A gigantic plan, though not yet in shape, is reported in the making to lay a deep-sea coaxial cable between Japan and Hawaii about 7,300 kilometers apart. It will take time, perhaps 10 years or so. But an expert predicted that Japan and Hawaii will be linked with the cable at an unexpectedly early date. He based his prediction on the examples of a similar coaxial cable laid in the Atlantic Ocean between England and Canada and of that in the Pacific between the U.S. mainland and Hawaii. The 4,000-kilometer England-Canada cable was completed in 1956 and the 4,300-kilometer U.S. mainland-Hawaii cable laid on the following year 1957.

The completion of the projected coaxial cable between Japan and Hawaii is expected to facilitate considerably communications between the two lands which have been relying only on radio. The time when Japanese ball fans will be able to enjoy World Series games on the TV screen here is not too far off.

Aircraft are no longer the only means of shortening distances between countries on the earth. Wire communications are doing the same job.

Also playing an important part in our life is power cable. The total power generation volume in Japan is reported to be 80,000 million kilowatt hours annually. This energy, if converted to coal of 6,000 calories, runs up to 115 million tons, which is more than twice the coal output in this country.

It is the power cable that conveys this huge amount of energy from power stations to consumers the country over. The power cable can be likened to the tanker for oil and to the freight car and truck for coal.

The relationships between industry and electricity and between livelihood and electricity are becoming closer and closer. At this time, it may not be too much to say that the power cable is the artery of industrial activities and public life.

The wire and cable industry is not so well known to the public as such key industries as the iron and steel, ship building and electrical industries. Yet, this industry is no less important and promising than others.

Japan's cable industry dates backs to 1860 when electric wire was first made. Sixty years have already passed since cable making was started as a modern enterprise.

There are more than 30 cable and wire makers in Japan, including the big five—the Furukawa Electric Co., capitalized at ¥6,000 million, Sumitomo Electric Industries Co., capitalized at ¥4,500 million, Fujikura Cable Works, the Dainichi Electric Wire and Cable Co. and Showa Electric Wire and Cable Co.

These five makers, representing Japan's wire industry, turn out all types of wire and cables ranging from bare wire, cotton- and silk-wound wire, rubber-covered wire, enameled wire and synthetic resin wire to power cables capable of withstanding high voltage, lead-sheathed cables for communication and coaxial usage. In other words, they produce all the wires and cables made in the rest of the world except those which have not yet been put to practical use.

And these products of Japanese makers are renowned for their good performance. High-quality wire and cables are "musts" for minimizing the loss of electricity while in transit from power stations to urban areas. This is particularly important for this country which depends more on hydroelectricity than other countries.

On top of it, wire communication weighs more heavily than radio communication in Japan. This is another reason why high-quality cable is required.

Recently, Japanese heavy electrical and communication apparatus and equipment have been drawing a favorable response in the Indian and Philippine markets. This is one of the examples illustrating the superiority of wires used in the circuits of these exported equipments.

The monthly output of wire and cables is valued at approximately ¥7,000 to ¥8,000 million. Major buyers are power and electrical machinery companies and the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corporation. The demand from these users accounts for about 60 per cent of the total, and it is expected steadily to increase in the future.

These power, and power source development, companies plan to develop power sources capable of generating about 10 million kilowatts for five years to come. If this development project progresses smoothly, the demand for power-transmitting cables and wire for generators and transformers will certainly shoot up. Thus, these power sources to be developed are expected to be sources not only of power but also of constant wire demand.

Setting aside the Japan-Hawaii deep-sea coaxial cable project, the demand for wire and cables is bound to rise year by year as the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corporation is prepared to invest a huge sum of ¥400,000 million for expansion of its equipment under a five-year plan.

In order to meet a possible increase in export as well as domestic demand, the industry has been steadily expanding its production equipment.

During the period from April 1957 to March 1958, Japan exported 7,134 tons of copper wire worth ¥56,000 million and 2,613 tons of aluminum wire valued at ¥1,100 million. Of this total of ¥6,700 million, ¥3,700 million was for special exports to the Western Electric of the United States. But the monthly exports have now dwindled to 500 to 600 tons worth ¥300 million.

The export of wire and cables lags far behind that of heavy industry products, such as iron and steel, shipbuilding and machinery.

Stagnant as the present state of Japanese wire exports is, we need not take an overly pessimistic view of their trends in the future.

Japanese electric wire manufacturers are now equipped with latest productive facilities and techniques necessary for the production of all varieties of wire products from ordinary covered wires to high-class communication and power transmission cables.

They are, in a word, capable of meeting orders for any kind of specified products.

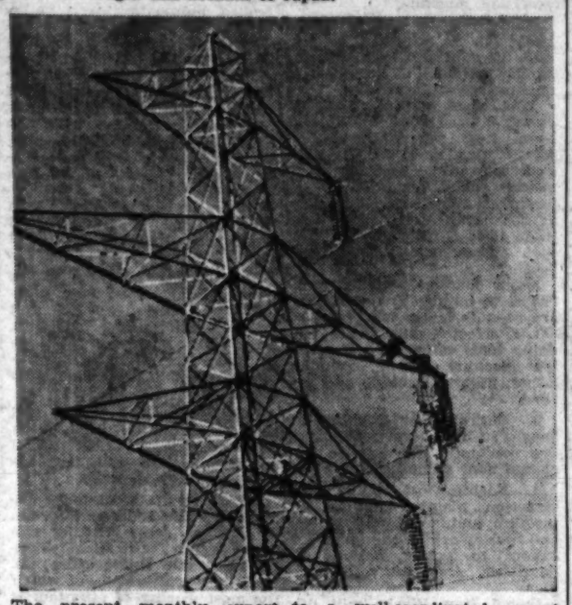
Furthermore, Japanese wire products are regarded highly in the international market. This is testified by the fact that Japanese wire products have never been involved in trouble over their quality.

The sole handicap of Japanese wire exports is the fact that Japan is compelled to use higher-cost materials, including copper and aluminum, for manufacturing wire as compared with foreign countries.

But the Government and wire industrial associations are trying to overcome this drawback by holding down material prices as low as the international level through a program of price control.

Exporters agree that the most important causes for the present poor records of wire exports from this country are the insufficient publicity for Japanese wire products in overseas markets and the Government's reluctance to approve easy credit terms for payment by foreign importers of such products.

Japan's widespread electric power network provides a constant market for the domestic wire and cable industry. Lower photo shows one of the high-tension pylons that carry electricity throughout the length and breadth of Japan.



This means conversely that there is a good chance for a considerably expansion in the exports if an integrated export policy is worked out among export firms, wire manufacturers and the Government.

There is believed to exist a huge demand for communication and power transmission wires in Southeast Asian countries such as Nationalist China, India, Malaya, Thailand, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam, all of which are pushing forward ambitious industrial development programs.

These industrialization plans typically center on the development of electric energy, the construction of railroads and communication system.

The total potential demand for wire in the Southeast Asian market is estimated roughly at 15,000 tons a year. These countries in the area are said to negotiate wire imports totaling about ¥3,000 million a month.

The biggest portion of this demand now goes to European countries such as Britain, West Germany and France. But Japan, located far closer to the market, has a good chance to increase its wire shipments if only an adequate approach is followed by exporters and the Government. If Japan succeeded in gaining only a third of the total demand in the area, Japan's wire exports would exceed 10,000 tons a month. The present monthly export volume is between 6,000 tons and 7,000 tons. It may be recalled here that Japanese-made heavy electrical machinery and communications equipment, which had been completely barred from the Southeast Asian market, has been showing steadily increasing sales in the area due to a well-coordinated export program among manufacturers, the Government departments concerned and exporters.

Wire exports from this country have a bright future. What is needed is the formation of an integrated export policy and a continuous effort to let Japanese products be known in overseas markets.

Strong Competition Among Banks Predicted

Banks appear to have successfully counteracted a general fall in loan rates through the past six months by resisting an early enforcement of a rediscount rate cut by the Bank of Japan, on the one hand, and adopting a more flexible loan policy, on the other.

The standard loan rate put in force by the National Bankers' Association in March is essentially a device designed to serve city banks as a cushion against the direct impact of a rediscount rate reduction upon their earnings.

But this will not reverse the trend of falling loan rates which is rooted in the present phase of over-all economic fluctuation. The inevitable decline in the rates is certain to drive banks to an intensified competition among themselves for larger share of money demand in the coming months.

It is highly likely that big city banks will further strengthen their footing, while smaller local banks will emerge considerably weakened out of this competitive process.

Bank Earnings

Bank earnings fared fairly well through the past six months. They are expected to exceed, not fall below, the level of the corresponding period of the previous year for the settlement period starting October 1958 and ending March 1959.

The expectation has been prevalent that they will show a considerable decline in view of redundant supply in the money market.

The situation may be explained, first, by the apparent success of various countermeasures taken by bank management against the expected pressures on their earnings.

It was observed that banks tried to postpone the reduction of interest rates on loans to big, prosperous enterprises as long as possible and, at the same time, increased loans to smaller business firms from which they could wring higher interest per unit of loan on the ground of greater risk.

City banks, on the other hand, made every possible effort to have the rediscount rate cut by the Bank of Japan put off. This is because they are without economic and moral obligation to lower their loan rates as long as the central bank maintains its rediscount rate at the same level.

Nothing but strong resistance offered by city banks can explain the fact that the third rediscount rate cut, which had been originally scheduled for last November, was not in fact, carried out before February this year.

These countermeasures by city banks limited the fall in their average loan rate between last spring and yearend to only about two-tenths of one per cent. The falling pace somewhat quickened after the turn of the year, but it did not affect appreciably bank earnings in the settlement ending March 31.

Another important factor that contributed to the fair profit records for the past six months is the fact that city banks have repaid much of their borrowings from the Bank of Japan since late last year.

Less indebtedness to the central bank meant, of course, less interest payment. This is believed to have played an important role in preventing a major drop in bank earnings.

Standard Loan Rate

Barring a sudden change in the money market situation, the current settlement period (April to September 1959) will see various unfavorable factors coming into full play and squeezing hard on bank earnings.

Loan rates have started on a rather sharp downhill movement, which was accelerated by the third reduction of the basic money rate by the Bank of Japan in February.

It was in this setting that the National Bankers Association adopted what is called the standard loan rate system March 2.

The Japanese version of the prime rate in the U.S. money market, the standard loan rate system was, however, conceived by the bankers' association here for the explicit purpose of preventing an over-all decline in loan rates which would follow immediately every rediscount rate reduction by the central bank in the absence of any check device.

City banks have set as the standard rate their discount rate applicable to those first-class bills which are qualified for rediscounting by the Bank of Japan. They propose that this particular loan or discount rate alone be changed in direct response to a change in the central bank's rediscount rate. Numerous other rates, they insist, should be adjusted according to changes in the standard rate.

Thus the latter serves as a cushion against direct impact of a change in the rate of the central bank on various loan rates of city banks.

By instituting this system, it is plain, city banks hopes to keep their loan rates intact or keep their changes to the minimum even if the central bank authorities raise or lower the rediscount rate. In short, the standard rate system is a device for stabilization of bank earnings.

The standard rate was reduced by ¥0.001 per diem since it was put into force March 2. But there is a great likelihood that other loan rates of city banks will be lowered only smaller margins than this or not lowered at all.

Intensified Competition

However, artificial price maintenance measures such as the standard rate system by city banks are expected not to be able to arrest general falling tendency in loan rates in the money market indefinitely. Banks will be forced to compete with one another increasingly hard for good borrowers.

Financial experts predict that the average loan rate of city banks will fall by, at least, 0.7 to 0.8 per cent during this year. They further estimate this would cause a loss of about ¥1,000 million in profits to city banks in the April-September period.

The only way to make up for such loss in the profit rate is to increase the volume of loans. It is believed that banks need to expand their lending by about ¥500,000 million to offset the expected ¥1,000 million drop in earnings in the coming six months.

The National Bankers Association, however, anticipate the total lending by city banks will increase by more than ¥600,000 million. If this expectation proves true—there is a good chance it will—the anticipated loss of ¥10,000 million in bank earnings will be fully made up for.

But this does not alter the fact that banks are compelled to compete hard with one another for larger shares of money demand in months to come. The competition will become progressively severer as supply exceeds demand in the nation's money market.

In this competitive process, it is almost certain that big banks chiefly operating in urban areas will further strengthen their grip over the financial market while smaller local banks will suffer a net deterioration in their business position.

Observers believe that more mergers of local banks will take place this year than last year.

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Increasing Demand Augurs Well for Machine Tools

Tokyo Trade Fair to Feature Many New Models

Both more demand and keener competition are in store for the Japanese machine tool industry which has been in a slump in recent years. A rosy outlook has been noted since last September when orders for large-size machines, such as horizontal boring machine, vertical lathes and radial drilling machines came from major industries.

This was followed by the re-emergence of demand for multi-purpose machines, ordinary lathes, drilling machines and milling machines.

Large-size machines are generally demanded by the electrical, iron and steel and and shipbuilding industries, while multipurpose types are required by the so-called medium and small industries.

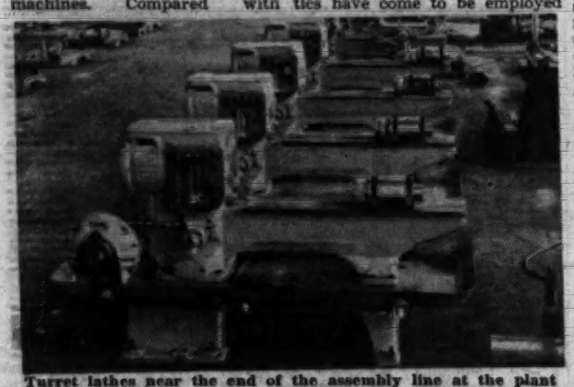
Major reasons for this marked increased in demand are believed to be:

1. Machine tools made during the 1956-57 boom were mostly for equipment expansion, while the recent demand stems from the need to replace superannuated equipment. This can be taken as indicating that various industries have now buckled down to the task of modernizing equipment.

2. Smaller industries which operate as subcontractors of major industries have come to find it impossible to meet the requirements of large companies on their old machines.

One characteristic of this year's demand for machines is that they are required for modernization and renewal of old equipment and not for expansion of production capacity.

A considerable rise is noted in the number of inquires pouring into the Hitachi Machinery Co. for turret lathes and milling machines. Compared with last yearend, the number of such inquiries has increased about 20 per cent. They come mostly from the electrical, pulp and smaller industries.



Turret lathes near the end of the assembly line at the plant of a large Japanese machine tool manufacturer.

The Okuma Machinery Works has been receiving twice as many inquiries about LS-type lathe and radial drilling machines as they used to get around last October.

Major products of the Ikegai Iron Works now being positively inquired for are large-size lathec and boring machines. Most of these inquiries are received from the heavy electrical, iron and steel, shipbuilding and smaller industries.

The Shibaura Machine Works, turning out mainly large-size machines, receives orders chiefly from big makers. Selling well are horizontal boring machine, roll grinding machine and vertical lathes.

The Tsugami Mfg. Co. supplies the camera, clock and watch and smaller industries with automatic machines including automatic screw-cutting machines. Inquiries for these items have been sharply increasing since last October.

The "Shoun-Cazeneuve lathe," pride of the Shoun Machine Tool Co., is very popular among medium and small enterprises. Sales are said to be about twice as much as last fall.

While the demand is steadily on the increase, sales competition among machine tool makers is assuming intense proportions on horizontal boring machines and roll grinding machines for large industries and on lathes and milling machines for medium and small factories. The severest competition is being witnessed in the sale of lathes and milling machines.

Unique sales promotion tactics have come to be employed by the Okuma. They consist in allowing prospective buyers to use the machines for the time being. This method is reported to be scoring quite a success in cultivating new markets.

The manufacture of horizontal boring machines used to be a monopoly of four makers, Ikegai Iron Works, Shibaura Machine Works, Nomura Seisakusho and Wakayama Iron Works. But lately the Shin Nippon Koki has come to branch out into this field with its products priced far lower than its rivals'. Roll grinding machines used to be manufactured only by the Shibaura Koki, but Niigata Engineering, Karatsu Tekko and Toyoda Machine Works have recently put up a strong challenge to Shibaura in marketing the precision machine.

Therefore, the coming Tokyo trade fair is expected to witness the culmination of the race among machine tool makers to announce new models.

The Japan Machine Tool Industry Association has said these new models would be jointly displayed at the fair. According to the association, 48 makers affiliated with it will offer about 255 items for display at 355 booths. At last year's trade fair, 41 makers exhibited their products at about 300 booths.

Major features of those machines to be displayed this year are seen to be as follows:

1. Perfectly automatic machine tools called "tape-controlled machine tools," including lathes, milling machine and jig-borer.

2. Entirely new machines in Japan, such as bevel gear grinding machines and electric discharge tool grinding machines.

3. Machines of simple construction mainly for use in medium and small enterprises, and those machines designed for export to young nations in Southeast Asia and other regions.

Ikegai Iron Works will display 10 machines including horizontal boring machines and lathes. Highlights among these are 3-axis numerically controlled lathes, electric discharge tool grinders, EC20 model lathes and DA 1085 model horizontal boring machines.

The numerically-controlled lathe has been completed through joint research with the Fuji Communication Apparatus Mfg. Co. It is a perfectly automatized version of the automatic profile lathe for bottle making. The discharge tool grinding machine grinds tools by means of electric discharge processing instead of with the diamond grindstone on the conventional device. This machine is an elaboration of Ikegai's subsidiary, Nippon Electric Discharge Processing Research Institute.

The DA1085 model horizontal boring machine and the EC20 model lathe are new products specifically made for use in medium and small enterprises. They are being watched for their low prices.

The Niigata Engineering Co. will put its automatic lathe 6A model on display. The first of its kind, the newly developed automatic lathe is being tested for performance. Test results are reported satisfactory.

Most noteworthy of the three machines to be offered by the Shibaura Koki is the tape-controlled automatic turret lathe. Completed through joint research with the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., this lathe is claimed to be most suited for processing a large variety of parts in small quantities. Most of the other tape-controlled machines are made for the purpose of mass production. The company said that it had received subsidies amounting to ¥5,500,000 for its development from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for fiscal 1958.

The Toyoda Machine Works will send nine machines, highlights of which are the roll grinding and milling machines. They are both newly developed under the company's ambitious project to branch out into new fields.

The Okuma Iron Works will put on exhibition nine items including the JA rigid radial boring machine and the LS-type high speed lathe.

Among 14 machines to be displayed by the Tsugami Mfg. Co. is a 25-ton screw cutting machine. The Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. plans to display seven, of which the most worthy of attention is the "Diax" electric discharge machine. Developed jointly with the Mitsubishi Electric Mfg. Co., the discharge machine is set up against Ikegai's "Japax." Other feature items include the Mitsubishi-Oerlikon high-speed lathe and automatic centerless grinding machine.

Hitachi, Ltd. will offer 11 items inclusive of a tape-controlled milling machine and bevel gear grinding machine. The tape-controlled milling machine is said to represent the cream of Hitachi's originality.

In the Hitachi Machinery Co. booth a 5A model turret lathe and five other items are expected to be shown. Most noteworthy is the tape-controlled 2MC model milling machine, which was newly made through joint research with the Fuji Communication Apparatus Co.

Hoped to attract the attention of visitors among Shin Nippon Koki's six machines is a floor-type horizontal boring machine. Much is expected of three large-size items to be displayed by the Shibaura Machine Works, especially a bevel gear cutting machine that is expected to be of big help to the automobile industry.

Osaka Kiko will display a total of six items with emphasis on its MS-2A model milling machine. The Osaka Kikai Seisakusho now operating under a policy to switch over to multi-purpose machines has made a 2.4-meter lathe and turning machine for trial.

The Kashifuji Iron Works is to put on display a newly developed KR-100 model hobbing machine capable of cutting up to 1,000 millimeters in diameter.

One of the most urgent questions confronting the machine tool industry this year is that of renewing the equipment of machinery makers' own plants. This industry has managed to meet the increased orders by expanding equipment. But the time has now set in when it should direct its attention to the importance of replacing the equipment at present in use with more efficient and higher-precision machines. With the backlog orders on the decrease, the industry will go this year as far as to scrap their superannuated equipment.

Another important task facing the industry is the establishment of production lines by makers as encouraged by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. MITI emphasizes the need for such an arrangement along with production of "junior machines."

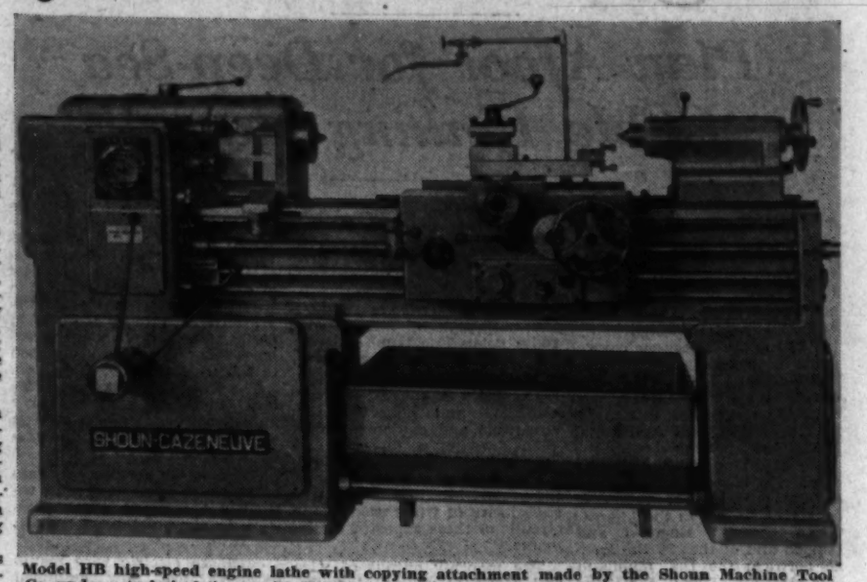
It has been noted recently that the demand for machine tools is shifting from large industries to medium and small ones. To meet this increased weight of smaller enterprises as well as to promote the exports, a plan is being contemplated whereby a few particular makers will be designated for mass production of machinery for modernization of equipment in such smaller enterprises.

But this project is likely to meet with a hitch as most makers are going all out to develop new models, portending keener sales competition ahead. Industrial observers, therefore, are not very sure of the MITI-recommended specialization plan being accepted by the industry.

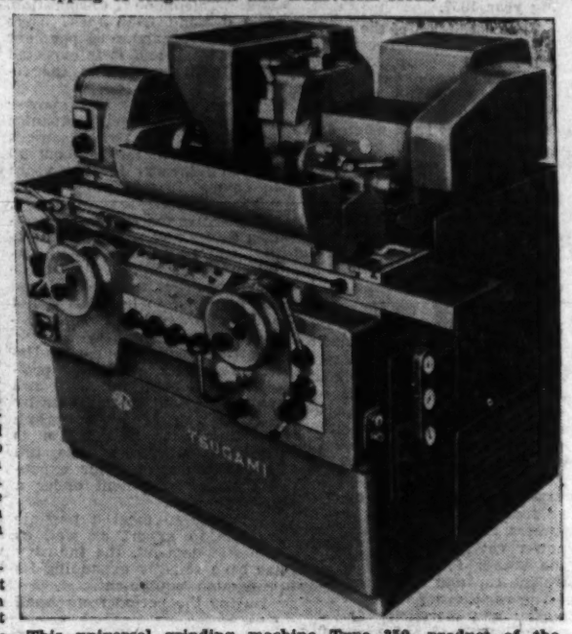
Much has been talked about the exports of machine tools. Yet, the exports have been quite negligible, amounting to ¥600 or ¥700 million annually. The reason is that Japanese machinery has not been widely recognized in overseas markets.

The machine tool industry has been more interested in the export of machine tools attached to plant than in that of individual machines. For instance, the Okuma Iron Works is expected shortly to export to Iran four lathes as accessories of a corrugated cardboard plant. To the United Arab Republic, a lathe, a milling machine and a radial drilling machine are also to be exported as accessories of a cotton spinning plant. A similar contract for machine tool export is under negotiation with the Minas Gerais Iron Works of Brazil.

Meanwhile, it is becoming increasingly difficult to export finished goods to India, which had been believed to be the most promising export market. Techniques and knowhow are considered more suited for export to this part of the world that has been hard hit by the shortage of foreign currency.



Model HB high-speed engine lathe with copying attachment made by the Shoun Machine Tool Co. under a technical tie-up with E.A. Cazeneuve of France. The outstanding features of this machine are its high precision, mainly due to the spindle bearing giving concentricity well within the normal standards; efficient handling, achieved by the central grouping of all controls within easy reach of the operator; and a traverse disengaging device on the new type apron, which affords instantaneous stopping of longitudinal and transversal feeds.



This universal grinding machine Type 350, product of the Tsugami Manufacturing Co., is designed for precision (cylindrical, taper, face and internal) grindings of small and medium machine parts. In addition to the conventional features of universal grinders, this machine proves efficient in grinding parts on a mass production basis as well as in small quantities.

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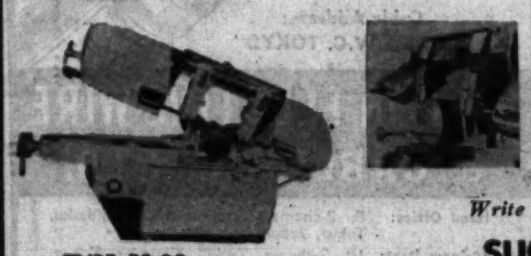

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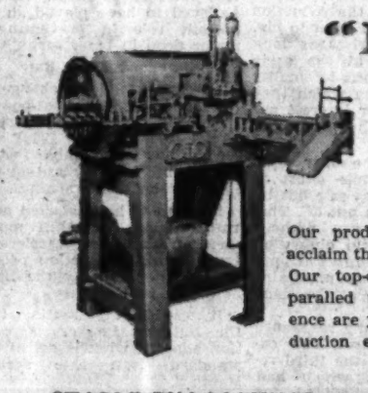

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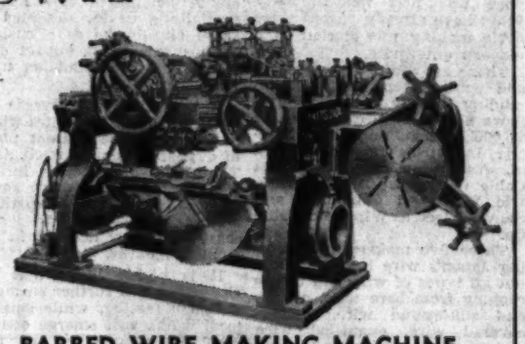

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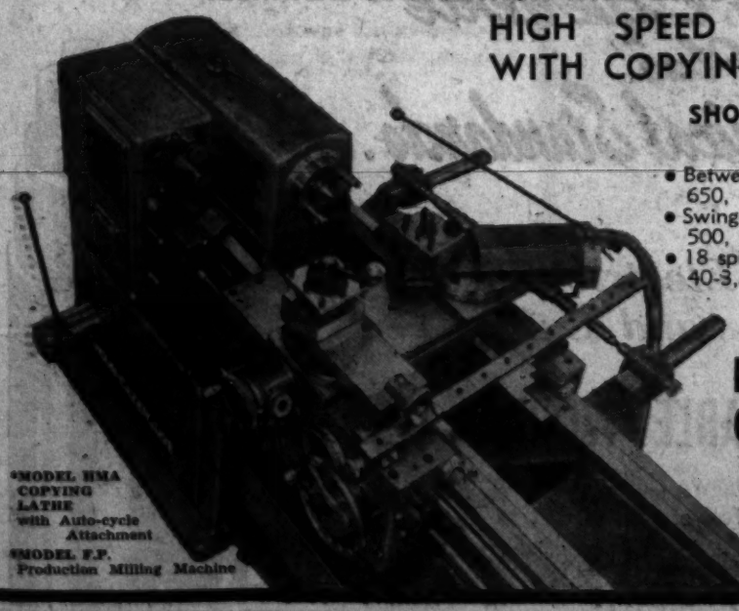

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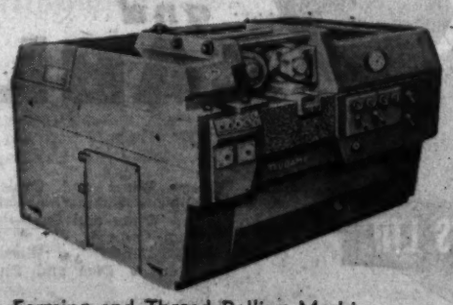

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Automobiles Show Steady Progress

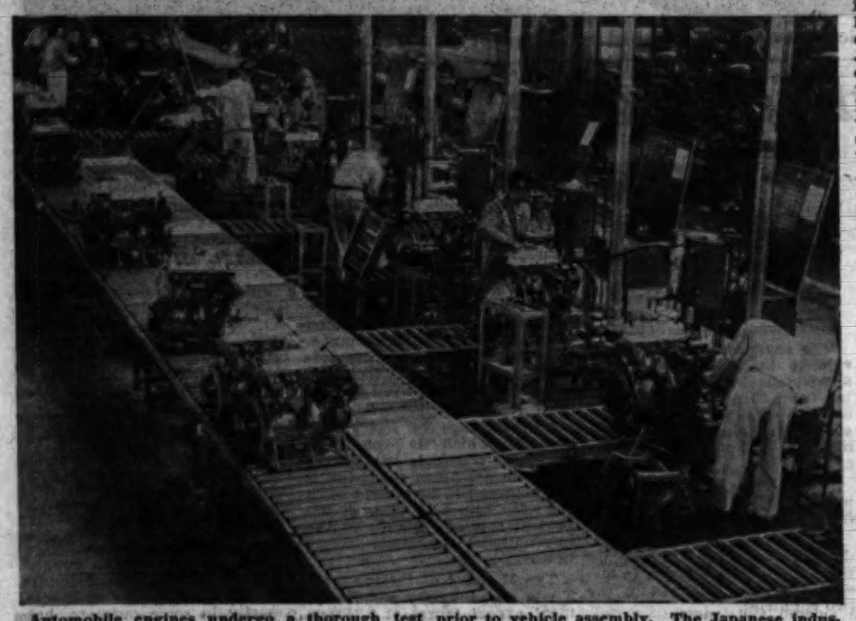
Industry Strives to Expand Export Market

A truck cabin is lowered onto the chassis in the final stages of assembly. Japanese truck manufacturers are now recovering from the recent slump and plan to come out with new models this spring.

Japanese automobile manufacturers are looking forward to a gradual expansion of the auto industry in the future—perhaps a 30 per cent increase in production and 15,000 vehicles for export during 1959. This anticipation is based on an estimated increase in national income, which they think will lead to a greater number of car owners.

After the war the Japanese automobile industry has taken enormous strides, and remarkable progress has been achieved, especially in the last few years. Production of all types of motor vehicles during the nine-year period of 1950-58 was increased by 5.3 times. The rise in production of passenger cars and small-sized four-wheeled trucks was particularly conspicuous. Within the same period, the output of buses and trucks was more than doubled.

In 1950 a total of 2,000 passenger cars rolled off the assembly line. Seven years later, this figure was multiplied 25 times to a total of 50,000. During the eight-year period, the production of small-size trucks showed a ninefold increase, jumping from 8,800 in 1950 to 80,000 in 1957. In other words, the total output of small-size vehicles in 1950 was 11,000 and by 1957 this figure was boosted 12 times to show a production total of 131,000.



Automobile engines undergo a thorough test prior to vehicle assembly. The Japanese industry is looking forward to a sizable expansion in domestic sales this year in view of an estimated increase in national income.

Rehabilitation of manufacturing facilities for buses and trucks was accomplished rather speedily after the war, when makers put special emphasis on small-size vehicles. As a result, the market for three-wheeled trucks, a Japanese specialty, was invaded by midget four-wheeled trucks. Domestically produced passenger cars also took the lead in the market once monopolized by passenger cars of foreign make.

In Japan today, the ratio of passenger cars to the population is one to 442. In Australia there is one vehicle for every 30 persons, while Mexico has one for every 89 persons.

In the case of buses and trucks, including three-wheelers, Japan has an average of one for every 93 persons. This is better than Italy's average of one for every 117 persons, and quite close to the German average of one for every 84 persons. These figures show that Japan is still behind other countries in the number of private car owners.

Possible Improvements

However, such backwardness is not due only to the relatively low average income in the country, but also to the fact that Japan has always had a well-developed railroad network while there has been a decided lack of good roads and highways. Along with the growth of national income after the war, more and more people began to own home cars. This has given rise to the necessity for a good highway system, and the Government, realizing this, has been working on a highway development project with appropriations of ¥1,000,000 million over several years.

If an installment plan purchase system is well established and cheaper cars are put on the market, great advancements can be expected by the industry. The installment system today is aimed chiefly at business firms and other juridical organizations.

A people's car in Japan would have to be priced at less than ¥400,000 to put it within the reach of the average citizen. However, this is impossible as long as leading Japanese automobile makers can put out only 20,000 cars a year. The annual output of Volkswagen, the German people's car, is 350,000, while that of France's Renault is 220,000. It is natural, therefore, that production costs should be 20 per cent higher than those for European cars.

As lowering of the production cost is one of the urgent problems faced by Japanese manufacturers, they are making strenuous efforts to increase the export of vehicles as well as to open up new domestic markets. This in turn should lead to mass production and resultant lowering of production costs.

Increase in Exports

The industry's total output for fiscal 1958 is expected to exceed that of the previous year by 10,000 vehicles. Export in 1958 exhibited an appreciable increase, topping the 10,000 mark for the first time. According to the 1958 statistics of the Japan Automobile Export Promotion Association, 6,118 trucks, 320 buses, 231 special purpose vehicles, 1,167 small trucks, 26 small buses, 12 small special purpose vehicles and 41 tractor trucks and trailers, and 2,357 passenger cars, making a grand total of 10,272 vehicles, were shipped overseas during the year. The total value, including spare parts, came to ¥11,600 million. The surpassing of the 10,000 mark in export vehicles was a startling new record as it showed an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year.

America, where the sales of Japanese passenger cars have become stabilized, led the buyer nations with a total of 1,159 cars.

Following in order were Burma with 1,290; Thailand, 1,266; Venezuela, 1,129; Taiwan, 826; Brazil, 800; Okinawa, 464; Spain, 268; Singapore, 219; Hawaii, 211, and Cuba, 206. Altogether, Japan exported cars to more than 50 nations.

Such increases were made possible by the establishment of sales network overseas and the reduction of price, which allowed Japanese vehicles to compete with foreign makes, especially passenger cars, which were once too expensive to be exported. Japanese makes found markets in the U.S., Hawaii, Southeast Asia and countries of the Near and Middle East, while exports to Taiwan and Brazil were doubled thanks to technical cooperation between Japan and those countries. Toyota Motor Co. led exporters with a total of 5,523 vehicles, followed by Nissan Motor Co. and Isuzu Motor Co.

As for the future prospects of the industry, the Japan Automobile Industry Association recently revealed its plan for fiscal 1959 (April 1959-March 1960), which called for production of 240,000 vehicles. Those include 24,300 gasoline engine trucks, 25,400 diesel trucks, 309 gasoline buses, 8,500 diesel buses, 69,000 small-size passenger cars and 112,000 small trucks.

Compared with like figures for 1958 (in brackets), these represent increases of 25 per cent in the production of trucks (37,400), 10 per cent in buses (8,000), 27 per cent in passenger cars (50,800), and 20 per cent in small-size trucks (90,800)—the over-all increase being 28 per cent.

This prediction is rather optimistic when compared with the estimates of the International Trade and Industry Ministry, which also give the same total production of 240,000 vehicles but including an expected output of 15,000 small four-wheel trucks by Daihatsu Kogyo Co. and Orient.

Major reasons for such boosts in motor vehicle production are: (1) Anticipated increase in passenger car exports; (2) APA is expected to procure 10,000 to 15,000 vehicles; (3) domestic demands for vehicles have been favorable since last yearend and more active purchasing is expected in the latter half of this year; (4) exports of various types of vehicles may exceed 10,000, and (5) replacement of cars now in use in the domestic market is expected.

Rise in Demand

It is true that the demand for Japanese cars abroad has shown an encouraging trend. There has been a marked rise in the sales of passenger cars and small trucks. For instance, Toyota Motor Co. changed its passenger car model last year and during the month of December alone produced and sold nearly 8,000 of these new vehicles. This was the largest sale that Toyota had made up to that time. Among other passenger car and small truck makers, Fuji Seimitsu and Nissan had the highest production and sales rates.

Truck makers, badly hit by the recent business slump, have shown signs of gradual recovery since the end of last year. It is expected that most of them will come out with new models this spring in order to share in the present boom. Some of the Japanese makers who have been assembling foreign makes in Japan will produce new models in the near future, when their contracts with the foreign manufacturers will expire. For instance, the Nissan Co., whose technical tie-up with Austin of England is to be terminated soon, is planning to produce a new model to replace Austin. At the same time, Nissan is expected in spring to make some improvements in its Datsun.

The ever-popular Japanese motor scooter

In the commercial car field, Toyota and Isuzu are planning to sell light vans, designed for dual passenger-cargo use, to be mounted on Crown and Hillman chassis, respectively. It is quite probable that all these scheduled sales will stir up general domestic demands for automobiles.

Since it is considered that exports will be the key to enable the auto makers to put out 240,000 cars in 1959, industry circles have set a tentative mark of 13,300 vehicles for export during the year. Toyota, Nissan and Isuzu alone are expected to supply 10,000 of these. Last year, the three makers were responsible for 95 per cent of the 10,272 vehicles shipped overseas, and they hope to break the 10,000 mark this year. Besides these three, the Fuji Precision Machinery Co. is planning a large sales push in the U.S. of its Prince Skyline Deluxe.

Export Schedule

The export schedule for the Big Three is as follows:

Toyota: This company set a new record in 1958 by exporting 5,523 passenger cars to the U.S. and large numbers of four-wheel drive vehicles to Central and South America. Therefore, it will put emphasis on the export of passenger cars and four-wheel drive vehicles in order to set a mark of 7,000 to 7,500 for exports. They plan monthly shipments of 200 to 300 passenger cars to the U.S. and trucks and four-wheel drive vehicles to Southeast Asia, Central and South America, and the Near and Middle East.

Nissan: Exports in 1958 totaled 3,232 vehicles, which are broken down to 838 Nissan Patrols, 105 Datsun sedans, and 377 Datsun trucks to the Asian market, totaling 1,320; 136 Nissan Patrols and trucks, 139 Datsun sedans and 32 Datsun trucks to the African and Middle East markets, totaling 307; 841 Datsun sedans, and one Datsun truck to the U.S., totaling 842; 663 Nissan Patrols, 98 Datsun sedans and 2 Datsun trucks to Central and South America, totaling 763.

The company aims at a 50 per cent increase in exports to each of the above areas in 1959 and hopes to surpass the 5,000 mark. Strong emphasis will be placed on sales of sedans in the U.S., Nissan Patrols in Central and South America and the Near and Middle East, and trucks in Southeast Asia.

Isuzu: This company exported 526 trucks and 222 buses in 1958, registering a total export figure of 748. The export target for 1959 is 1,400. It regards Southeast Asia, Near and Middle East and Central and South America as its most hopeful markets. A plan is now afoot to cultivate markets on the North American continent.

Thus, it is very likely that total exports of Japanese vehicles in 1959 will reach the 15,000 mark, two-thirds of which are expected to be made by the Big Three manufacturers.

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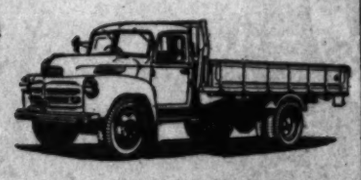
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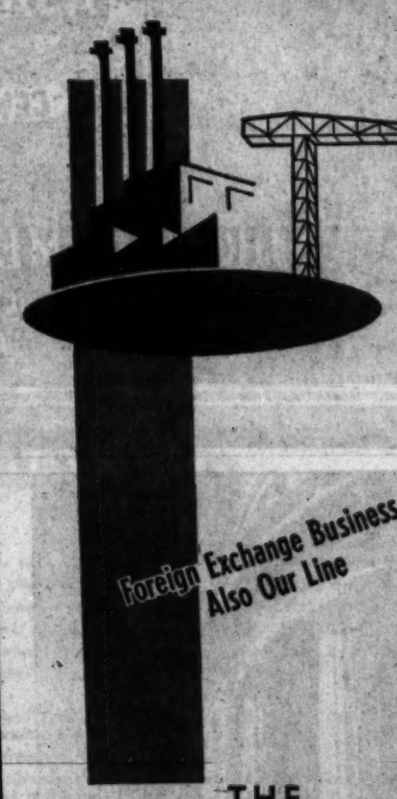
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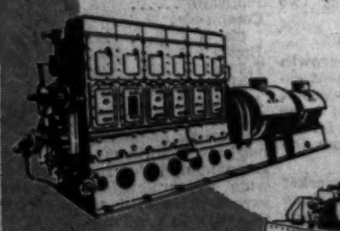
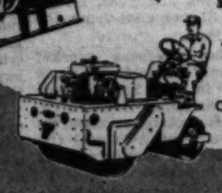

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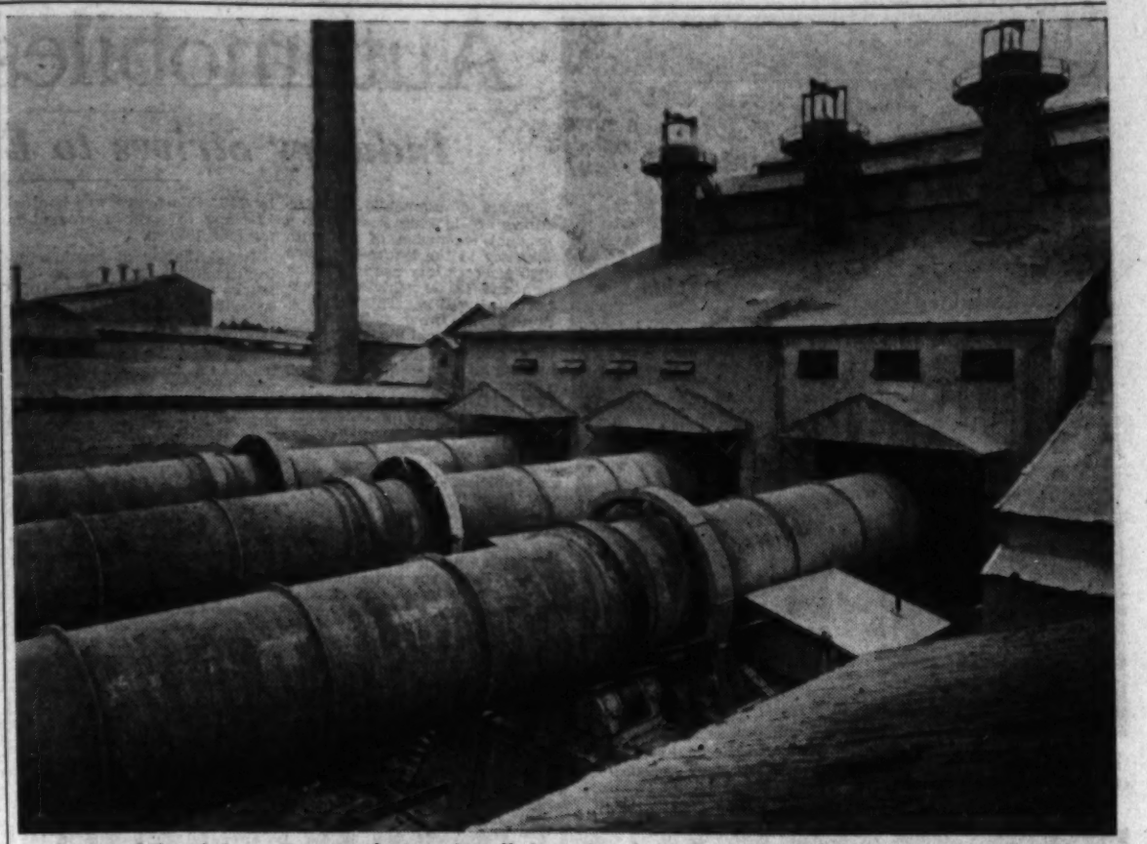

A giant kiln of domestic manufacture installed at the plant of a leading Japanese cement company

Demand for Cement on Increase

The domestic demand for cement has been growing fast since last October under the stimulus of stepped-up spending by central and local governments on public works. Private economic sectors, too, began buying more cement toward the end of the year.

The upward movement is believed certain to gather momentum through the early half of this year as the Government is decisively committed to a positive fiscal policy and general economic activities have apparently started an upswing.

By how much can public demand for cement be expected reasonably to expand due to anticipated increases in Government spending?

The Government plans to spend a total of ¥232,000 million or ¥40,000 million (25 per cent) more than 1958 on public works under the current fiscal budget.

The cement industry may expect to obtain a lion's share of the appropriations because road development and other cement-consuming construction projects are given top priority in the Government public works program for this year.

Road development will get ¥91,700 million from the general account of the budget.

Gov't Expenditures

The Government also is allocating in the budget ¥14,900 million for road development in the form of loans to the Road Corporation and another ¥7,800 million as direct investment in Government-sponsored road projects.

Thus, current expenditures, loans and investments the Government plans for road development during fiscal 1959 total ¥114,400 million.

If planned expenditures by local governments are added to this, the total public outlay for road development during this fiscal year will run into ¥150,000 million. This is nearly one and a half times as great as the corresponding figure for the preceding fiscal year.

The Government is expected to concentrate on development of Class-A national highways during this fiscal year under the ¥1,000,000 million five-year road development initiated in 1958. Some 41 per cent of the existing Class-B national highways are also planned to be improved and developed.

The total cement demand coming from public road works may be estimated at around two million tons on the basis of these projected expenditures on road development. It is an increase of 50 per cent over the comparable figure for the previous year.

In addition to road development, there are other cement-consuming nonbuilding construction projects planned by public authorities — including development of harbor facilities. If we take them into account, the total public demand for cement may reasonably be expected to exceed considerably two million tons.

Stagnant Exports

In contrast with the growth in domestic demand, cement exports from this country were at a low ebb. They totaled some 1,630,000 tons last year, falling by about 31 per cent from the previous year.

Important overseas market for Japanese cement are those countries in the Far Eastern area such as South Korea, Ryukyu and Hongkong. Countries in the Southeast Asia and the Near and Middle East come next in market importance.

Japan's cement exports for the past nine years are shown in the table below.

	Volume (in 1,000 tons)	Value (in 1,000 U.S. dollars)
1950	485	6,119
1951	834	14,975
1952	798	17,755
1953	785	17,014
1954	905	19,036
1955	1,206	22,494
1956	2,112	38,003
1957	2,220	38,497
1958	1,636	26,899

The sharp decline in cement exports in 1958 was due to sharp falls in shipments ranging from 50 per cent to 20 per cent to the biggest customer countries including South Korea, the Philippines and Indonesia.

South Korea slashed her cement imports by 50 per cent from political reasons.

Reduction in shipments to Indonesia and the Philippines were due to deterioration in foreign exchange positions of the two countries.

Foreign exchange shortage was the major obstacle to Japanese cement exports in many other foreign markets last year.

The development of the cement industry in some countries such as India and Nationalist China which had been buyers of Japanese cement is also believed to be partly responsible for the fall in the cement exports from this country.

It may be also observed that Japanese cement exports to the Near and Middle Eastern area ran into tough competition with rival products from Iron Curtain countries such as Red China, Czechoslovakia and Poland starting last summer. Before then, Japanese cement exports to the area had been steadily expanding, mainly through Kuwait.

Cement products from West Europe also strengthened their footing in the Southeast Asian market, taking advantage of a considerable fall in freight rates following the 1957 recession in the world economy.

Thus, Japanese cement exports are beset with a number of difficult problems in overseas markets, some of which are ones that can be solved only in long periods of time.

The shortage of foreign exchange, which is the main source of economic harassment to Southeast Asian countries, is not expected to be got rid of in the near future in view of the present rate of recovery in the international economic conditions.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry set the cement export target at 1,750,000 tons for fiscal 1958 and 1,900,000 tons for fiscal 1959. It is only too obvious that Japanese exports have only a slim chance of achieving these goals.

Plant Investments

The well-being of the cement industry thus depends on demand in private industrial sectors, which accounts for more than 60 per cent of total domestic demand for cement in this country.

It is true that the general state of business has been steadily improving since last autumn. But the demand for cement is more directly related with trends in investment in plant and equipment than with development in over-all economic activities.

In this sense, recent developments signaling an upturn in investment expenditures provide ground for the optimism of the cement industrial quarters.

Total cement demand in the domestic market is estimated by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry at about 16,400,000 tons in 1959 or an increase of 1,150,000 tons (7 to 8 per cent) over 1958.

The supporting factors of the anticipated gain in the demand are, as noted before, the stepped-up Government spending on public works, chiefly road development and an upward movement of private investment.

Cement Supply

Next, let us see the supply condition of the cement industry. The emergence of excess capacity in some quarters, has slowed down the expansion of plant and equipment in the cement industry.

Increase in capacity in fiscal 1959 is expected to be between 3 and 4 per cent, which is equivalent to about one half of the expected increase in demand.

Consequently, the rate of operation in the cement industry is expected to rise from 73 per cent in fiscal 1958 to nearly 80 per cent this year.

Rise in the rate of operation makes it possible to reduce costs. Thus, an expanding demand insures a fuller utilization of capacity and lower production costs.

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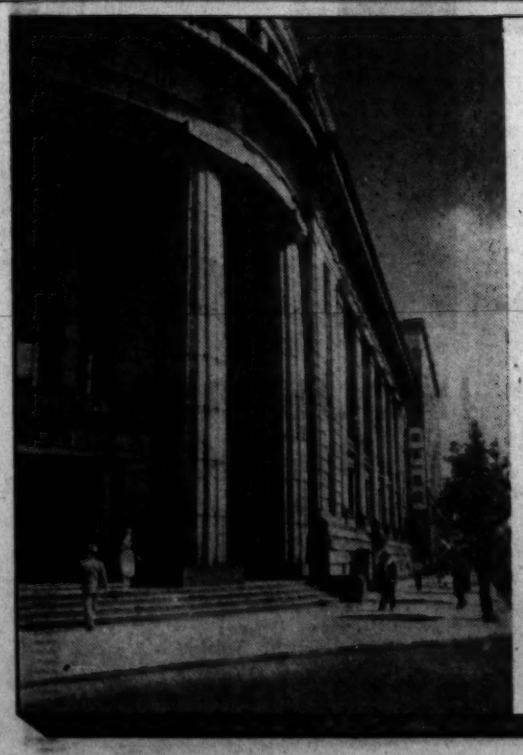

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Export of Fertilizer Dull, Efforts Made to Cut Costs

Japan's fertilizer export has been somewhat dull recently, suffering from a series of dumping efforts by Western countries in Southeast Asian markets.

The industry sources dimly predicted that the export of ammonium sulphate and of urea during the August 1958-July 1959 period would remain at 960,000 tons and 170,000 tons respectively, against the export target previously set at 1,160,000 tons for the former and 270,000 tons for the latter.

Tables 1 and 2 show Japan's fertilizer exports to Southeast Asian countries during the last three years.

Table 1. Export of Ammonium Sulphate

	1956		1957		1958	
	Metric tons	Value ($1,000)	Metric tons	Value ($1,000)	Metric tons	Value ($1,000)
Total	475,531	28,697	716,939	40,396	825,363	39,680
Taiwan	272,150	16,228	352,123	20,121	387,650	16,068
Korea	93,869	5,708	245,243	13,326	85,789	3,997
Communist China	77,503	4,782	35,200	1,994	202,502	9,680
South Vietnam	12,298	783	21,761	1,351	17,811	983
Pakistan	0	0	21,682	1,205	0	0
Ryukyus	13,000	777	15,291	868	14,450	174
Thailand	5,400	335	8,600	521	11,682	613
Hongkong	1,200	75	8,330	491	1,505	82
Philippines	0	0	4,811	279	20,166	1,006
Singapore	30	2	1,818	111	1,425	73
Malaya	30	2	1,675	105	1,035	53

Table 2. Export of Urea

	1956		1957		1958	
	Metric tons	Value ($1,000)	Metric tons	Value ($1,000)	Metric tons	Value ($1,000)
Total	60,316	7,230	111,508	12,632	166,329	17,362
Korea	46,902	5,573	24,908	2,799	52,598	5,539
Pakistan	0	0	11,000	1,259	0	0
Communist China	10,001	1,241	52,133	5,866	43,715	4,415
Brazil	2,901	352	9,503	1,089	0	0
Taiwan	2,901	352	5,696	654	9,917	920
Philippines	211	23	3,743	428	12,220	1,347
Australia	0	0	1,870	222	4,856	526
Iran	0	0	1,000	120	0	0

Overseas ammonium sulphate market conditions are very stagnant now due to the worldwide overproduction and the export price of Japanese products is also declining.

On the other hand, Japan's urea exports as well as output have become the biggest in the world, thanks to the cheap production cost for nitrogen and the low transportation charge for export to Southeast Asian countries. A growing demand for nitrogenous fertilizer in the area is also favorable for the development of Japan's urea exports.

Major clients for Japanese fertilizers are Korea, Taiwan and Communist China which have been importing a constant amount from Japan these years, as shown in the tables below. As for urea, the export market is being gradually expanded to Latin America, North America, Australia, Africa and a part of Europe lately.

According to data on the distribution of nitrogenous fertilizer production and consumption in the world, nitric acid fertilizers is popular in Europe and North America while ammonium fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate and urea are welcomed in Southeast Asian countries. As Japan's fertilizer production is mainly centered around ammonium fertilizer, the prospect for exports to the neighboring Asian countries is bright only if the production cost is reduced through rationalization of the production facilities to a compatible standard.

To compete in the world market, the industry has planned a new five-year program in an attempt to reduce the production cost of ammonium sulphate from the present $54 per ton to $45 by 1963.

The annual output will be raised from the current 4,100,000 tons to 5,200,000 tons, according to the plan. Of the expanded output, the plan says, three million tons will be used for domestic demand and the rest for export.

In order to materialize the program, the industry is requesting the Government to provide a special subsidy at a low interest rate, to exempt from import tax the crude oil which is a material for ammonium, and to raise the exemption rate for the export tax on the products.

However, the planned production increase does not necessarily lead to the expansion of exports. The last five-year program, inaugurated in August 1955, was intended to reduce the production cost by $10, but the cost remains at $54 now, a year ahead of the completion of the project, while the actual export price has gone down to $40, thus resulting in a great amount of deficit on the part of export companies. In other words, the world market price of the products has dropped at a faster tempo than the production cost in Japan.

Even if the Japanese fertilizer industry were successful in reducing the cost to $45 through the new five-year program, the same phenomenon would be repeated as there are strong indications that other countries would also carry out the modernization measures to reduce their export prices. The gap between the export price and the production cost seems to stay on as a headache of the industry for the time being.

CONSTRUCTION BOOMING

1959 Promises Still Better Business

The construction industry enjoyed a high, sustained level of business through the past two years, while other Japanese industries were suffering from a recession.

This was chiefly because an increase in public expenditures on roads, harbors and railroads had largely offset a fall in the volume of private construction orders which made itself felt starting in the latter half of 1957.

The Government stepped up the rate of spending on public works in an effort to combat the recession last year. Total demand for construction was further augmented by the Government's emergency appropriation of ¥10,000 million for the rehabilitation of areas victimized by the Typhoon No. 22 last autumn.

The total volume of construction in 1958 topped the previous high of ¥1,340,000 million recorded in the previous year.

The increase in Government spending on public works was reflected in the change in the ratio from 3:7 to 4:6 of the volume of civil engineering and nonbuilding construction, in general, such as the construction of roads, bridges, harbors to that of building construction.

The growth of nonbuilding construction works in relative importance as the source of construction demand is expected to continue for years to come.

The volume of orders for civil engineering construction depends to a large extent on spending by central and local governments on public works. Such public expenditures accounted for about a half of the total civil engineering construction business done by Japanese construction firms last year.

Adopting an expansionist fiscal policy, the Government last year boosted appropriations for public works program by some ¥47,400 million over the previous year. About three-quarters of this increment went to the construction of roads and harbor facilities.

Expansion in Public Works

The first factor likely to contribute to creating a booming demand for civil engineering construction in 1959 is a huge increase in planned spending by central and local governments on road development.

The present Kishi Administration pledges, as one of its major political slogans, to make concentrated efforts to rebuild and develop the nation's highways and roads.

The 10-year road development program initiated last year schedules a total public investment of ¥1,000,000 million, comprising ¥610,000 million for the construction of ordinary roads, ¥200,000 million for toll roads and an expenditure by local governments of ¥190,000 million.

A total outlay of ¥99,430 million, representing an increase of about 50 per cent (¥31,850 million in absolute values) is planned under the 1959 fiscal budget. The increase in the projected public outlays reflects the shift of the emphasis of the Government policy for road development from improvement of the existing roads to the construction of new, modern highway system in this country.

One of the top priority projects under the Government-sponsored road development plan is the construction of a superexpress highway between Kobe and Nagoya. Construction work started last October and is expected to get into full-swing during the current fiscal year.

The stepped-up spending by the Government and local public authorities on road development will certainly exert very favorable influences on construction business as a whole in the months to come.

Another fat portion of the Government's planned expenditures in the general construction field has been allocated to the development of harbor facilities.

Increase in Budget

The 1959 fiscal budget appropriates a total of ¥14,827 million to various projects to improve and develop harbor facilities. This represents, indeed, a jump of 50 per cent as compared with the corresponding figure in the previous year.

Government planned outlays show increases in many other fields of construction administration. Appropriations for flood and erosion control total ¥4,100 million, an increase of about 10 per cent over the previous year; project for improvement of agricultural land and for increasing food production are allotted less than ¥4,300 million or about 15 per cent more than the previous year; appropriations for rehabilitation from damage inflicted by natural disasters were ¥1,700 million, 5 per cent up.

Thus, the 1959 fiscal budget was aptly named by some a "construction budget."

Contracts concluded by all Japanese construction companies totaled some ¥1,350,000 million in the fiscal year 1958, more than 35 per cent of which was occupied by nonbuilding construction business. Nonbuilding construction is expected, as noted earlier, not only to increase in absolute terms but also to boost its share of the total volume of all construction business by some 20 per cent during the current fiscal year.

Let us consider next, building construction, which still holds a place of major importance in the construction industry.

The upturn in general economic activities which has been apparent since last autumn seems affecting favorably the decisions of private enterprises to invest in plant and equipment. But it should not be supposed that the pickup in investment will provide a noticeable push to construction business through increases in orders in the immediate future.

Assembling a Japan-made bulldozer

Size Distribution of Construction Business Firms in Japan

Incorporated Business Firms with capital	Integrated (General) Constructor	Specialized Constructor	Total
exceeding ¥10 million	332(242)	115(105)	447(347)
¥3 million-¥10 million	1,344(780)	359(270)	1,703(1,050)
¥1 million-¥3 million	6,715(2,904)	1,963(1,252)	8,478(4,156)
¥1 million below	7,698(3,651)	3,625(2,000)	10,954(5,651)
Total	16,080(7,577)	5,502(3,627)	21,582(11,204)
Private proprietorships	32,433(11,314)	6,352(3,493)	38,785(14,807)
Grand Total	48,513(18,891)	11,854(7,120)	60,367(26,011)

Note: Parenthesized figures show the number of business units which are chiefly operating in one of the eight predominantly urbanized or industrialized prefectures including, Tokyo, Hokkaido, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo and Fukuoka.

However, the general consensus of opinion among business observers is that the volume of new orders coming to the construction industry this year will be slightly above the level of the preceding year.

The combined volume of orders for the two main types of construction may reasonably be expected to grow by about 10 per cent during the current year over the last.

But the chief impetus, as we have noted, will come from nonbuilding construction, which is related with roads, harbors and land development.

In this connection, we may recall that a primary role in the construction boom a few years ago was played by building construction. Now it has given place to nonbuilding construction.

Adjustment of Industry

Then, what adjustments have construction companies made or are making to meet this change in the composition of construction demand? Japanese construction firms fall in three groups, the first specializing in building construction, the second in civil engineering work, the third extending its operations in all fields.

Firms in the third category are called general constructors. They, however, vary in the relative importance of their building construction and nonbuilding construction lines. Some put relatively strong emphasis on building construction, while others make their chief operating line in the other field.

The most conspicuous moves of adjustment to the new market situation are seen, of course, among those firms which have been specializing so far in building construction.

They are reported to be buying bulldozers, power shovels and dump trucks and remodeling their organization in preparation for advancing into the field of nonbuilding construction.

But a road construction project, or even a minor project, say, for improvement of harbor facilities, typically calls for a large amount of man power and mechanical equipment and special techniques, all of which we know are most readily available on the big business level.

For this reason, big established general constructors have a definite advantage over their smaller competitors and are expected to get the biggest share of nonconstruction orders as a whole for some time to come.

The construction industry, as is the case with many other Japanese industries, is predominantly composed of small and medium-sized business units with a few giants on the top.

A glance at the composition of the industry shows that private proprietorships account for more than 60 per cent of the total number of business units operating in the country. We further find that only one out of 10 incorporated business units has more than ¥3 million in capital.

Looking at the geographical distribution of these construction enterprises, we find that large general and specialized constructors are concentrated in big cities, while small and medium-sized businesses are distributed fairly evenly all over the country.

Little Advance Made Overseas

Major Japanese constructors are increasingly forced to turn their eyes to overseas projects as their construction capacity has expanded enormously in the past several years because of improvements in construction techniques and business organization.

An increasing number of inquiries have been received by Japanese constructors from countries in Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East and Central and South America of late.

Demand for large-scale construction works will certainly increase in all these countries that are pushing forward ambitious economic development programs. It is also expected that Japan will pay part of the reparations it owes to some of the Southeast Asian countries through construction projects.

Actually, however, Japanese companies have won few big construction contracts overseas since six years ago, when overseas advances by Japanese constructors began to be seriously discussed among the quarters concerned.

The Overseas Construction Cooperation Society set up by constructors four years ago has since received over 200 invitations to Japanese constructors to participate in as many international bids on construction projects.

Japanese firms actually participated in only 27 of these bids and became the winner of contracts in only four of them.

There were some more projects contracted for by Japanese construction firms on a non-competitive basis.

Manifold factors may be held as responsible for the poor past showing of Japanese construction business overseas. But the most basic one is obviously insufficient preparation and lack of enthusiasm on the part of both the Japanese Government and private construction firms.

The new Overseas Construction Section opened at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry April 1 is an indication of Government determination to push forward the overseas advance of Japanese constructon industry with fresh zeal.

Private Japanese construction firms, too, are showing willingness to follow the Government lead. They are expected to concentrate on securing footholds in important foreign markets through reparation deals.

Japanese power shovel at work clearing a construction site

Huge Demand For Equipment

The current nonbuilding construction boom is causing manufacturers of construction equipment to operate at full capacity. Japanese constructors now depend on domestically supplied equipment for all types of construction work except, perhaps, a special part of road paving work.

This is chiefly because basic construction equipment such as bulldozers and power shovels produced by Japanese manufacturers have made great technical progress for the past several years mainly under American influence until, at present, they are fully comparable with foreign counterparts.

Japanese manufacturers, moreover, have successfully met the growing demand for bigger capacity and more powerful construction machines which are needed for large scale nonbuilding construction projects like dam and highway construction.

The production of construction equipment has been showing a sharply rising curve through 1957 and 1958, when a wide area of Japanese industries were severely hit by a recession in economic activities.

For example, the output of both graders and road rollers in 1958 doubled the record of the previous year. The production of tractors including bulldozers was also up 50 per cent.

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Healthy Trend Seen In Dyestuff Industry

The dyestuff industry—which had suffered heavy market setbacks during last year's serious textile depression—now shows signs of healthy recovery. Industry officials have scheduled a return to normal plant operation starting this May.

Dyestuff production for 1959 has been "fixed" at 21,000 tons by manufacturers, representing a slight rise over 1958's estimated 19,945 ton total. Domestic sales will handle 18,750 and exports 2,250 tons. First quarter production (April-June) of 4,872 tons will break down into 4,400 tons domestic and 472 tons export.

Production figures for 1958 showed drops across the boards. Accurate figures are available only for the three-quarter January-October period.

The total three-quarter production was 16,306 tons, a drop of 1,958 tons under 1957. Shipper products totaled 16,575 tons, down 1,801 tons. Exports fell 176 tons to 1,509 tons.

Why these drops? Besides the depression in the nation's textile industry—which serves as a kind of thermostat for the dyestuff industry—economic experts pointed to the dyestuff industry's own chaotic market machinery.

The chaos broke down into two areas—both traditional feeble points in Japanese marketing procedure.

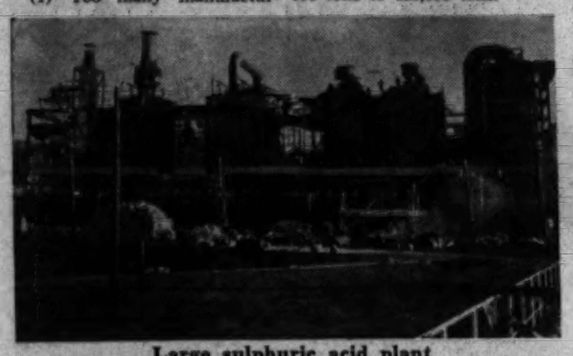
(1) Too many manufacturers. The industry itself lists 60, of which five produce 85 to 90 per cent. The other 55 compete viciously for the remaining 10 to 15 per cent of the market, often disregarding industry-wide ethics and marketing procedures.

(2) Too many products. Approximately 700 different items are marketed today, but only 20 meet JIS standards and specifications.

Here is a rundown on production in caustic soda, sulphuric acid, benzol, carbide and paint.

Caustic Soda: January-December 1958 production of caustic soda totaled 610,000 tons, down 13 per cent from 1957. Soda ash production was 390,000 tons, or 2 per cent down. However, the respective 13 and 2 per cent drops were not considered serious by market experts, since counterpart industries such as synthetic paper and pulp hit new bottoms last year. Caustic soda production by ammonia-soda processing was down 26 per cent and electrolytic processing down 8 per cent. And demand has been on the uprise since October 1958.

Estimates for 1959 involve increased production. Caustic soda is set at 700,000 tons (up 90,000 tons)—470,000 tons by electrolytic processing, 230,000 by ammonia soda. Soda ash will also jump in production by 45,000 tons to 435,000 tons.



Large sulphuric acid plant

Approximately 1,845,000 tons of salt will be bought for processing, the industry forecasts.

Sulphuric Acid: Sulphuric acid production is put in 1959 at 6,640,000 tons. This added to last year's hold-over stock of 217,600 tons will make available 6,857,600 tons for marketing in 1959. Domestic consumption will take 6,635,200 tons, exports 16,000 tons with 195,000 tons held over in stock.

The industry bases these figures on a predicted 312,000-ton increase in demand (up 5 per cent over 1959).

Benzol: Hit hard twice last year—by a depression in the iron and steel industry and by a big advance in rival synthetic petroleum products—the benzol industry is expected to recover handsomely this year.

Pure benzol production will remain steady, despite increases in nylon exports. Production and prices in toluol, solvent benzol and xylol will all rise due to predicted increased paint demand. Demand for naphthalene is strong both home and abroad.

However, industry officials fear market saturation in all areas of benzol production due to late-1959 production surges in synthetic petroleums.

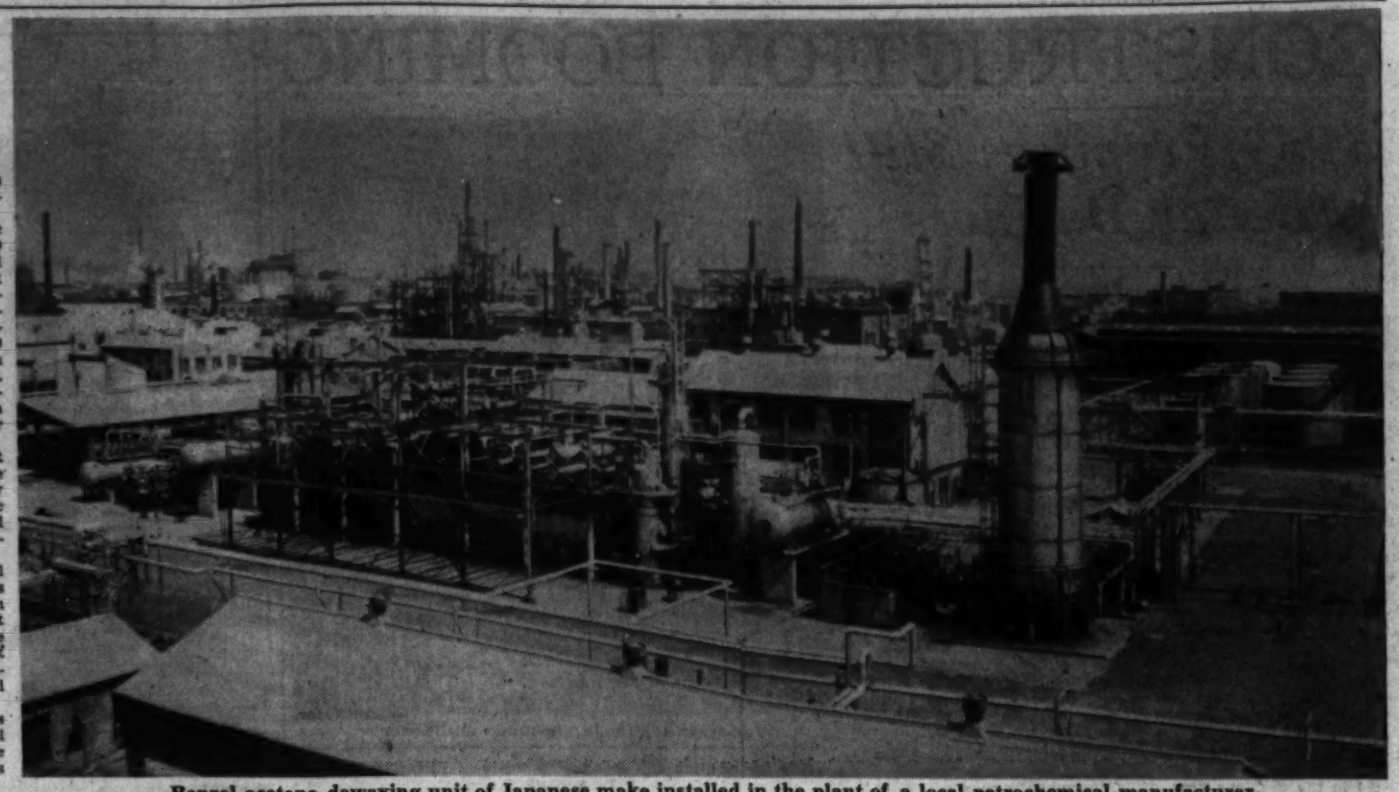
Carbide: Demand is high for vinyl chloride, acetic acid, vinyl acetate, acetate and acrynol. Thus production has been set at 480,000 tons, far above the 314,000-316,000-ton level of 1958.

Manufacturers will curb production as little as possible in the light of the present depression in the fertilizer industry.

Paint: Production in paint is expected to rise by 15,000 tons to 240,000 tons—a conservative schedule since recent monthly demand has been above 20,000 tons. Shipbuilders, automobile builders and housing builders are the big buyers now.

The supply of toluol may run short at times throughout the year, but the gap is expected to be filled by petroleum chemicals.

Exports are expected to remain steady at last year's 2,500-ton level.



Benzol acetone dewaxing unit of Japanese make installed in the plant of a local petrochemical manufacturer

Petrochemical Development Pushes Ahead

Japan's petrochemical industry is now on the verge of completing its first-term development program and to enter the second-term plan, which, if successfully carried out may enable this country to save $100 million in imports. It is also expected to bring about great changes in the organization of other branches of industry to cope with the increased petrochemical production.

The first period program, participated in by 13 industrial concerns, is already beginning to bear fruits.

The forerunner in the development plan was the Maruzen Oil Co., which launched the production of secondary butanol in April 1957. Following close on its heels was the Japan Petrochemical Industry Co. (Nihon Sekiyu Kagaku), which, three months later added isopropanol and acetone to its line of manufactures.

In 1958, another four firms started production of new chemicals—Mitsubishi Oil Co., benzol, toluol and xylol (February); Mitsui Petrochemical Industry Co., ethylene, polyethylene, ethylene oxide, ethylene glycol, benzol, toluol, and xylol (April); Sumitomo Chemical Co., ethylene and polyethylene; Maruzen Oil Co., swasol; Mitsui Petrolchemical Industry, Co., propylene, benzol, phenol and acetone (September).

First to appear on the market during the early stage (1957) of the program were acetone and methyl-ethyl-ketone. The domestic production of the latter item has greatly helped in cutting down its imports for until then Japan had entirely depended on foreign supply of this particular chemical compound.

However, the case was quite different with acetone. Its increased output caused an upset in the market which was formerly monopolized by the fermentation industry represented by the Kyowa Fermentation Industry Co. Competition for sales of acetone has become stiff since 1958.

About the same time, polyethylene fought against vinyl chloride in the fields of photographic film manufacturing and molded goods. Benzol, toluol and xylol, too, are competing fiercely with tar products.

This year, the petrochemical industry is expected to begin mass production of various articles. In April the Mitsubishi Petrochemical Industry Co. will commence manufacture of ethylene, polyethylene, ethylbenzene and polystyrene; in May the Japan Petrochemistry Co., ethylene and butadiene; the Showa Petrochemistry Co., ethylene and polyethylene; the Furukawa Chemistry Co., polyethylene; Japan Catalytic Chemical Industry Co., ethylene oxide and ethylene glycol; Japanese Geon Co., butadiene, styrene and synthetic rubber; in September, Mitsubishi Petrochemical Industry Co., ethylene, ethylene oxide, and ethylene glycol; Japan Synthetic Rubber, butane butylene and styrene; and Gosei Gomu and Asahi-Dow Chemical Industry Co., ethylene, benzol, ethylbenzene and polyethylene.

In fostering the petrochemical industry, the International Trade and Industry Ministry aimed chiefly at reducing the drain in foreign exchange reserves. By 1960, when the annual imports of petrochemical products is estimated to amount to $80 million without the planned domestic production, the ministry hoped to save and earn $100 million not only by cutting imports of the chemical goods (including fiber materials) but exporting Japanese chemical fiber and synthetic resin.

However, the actual results in the first half of 1958 showed that the import of petrochemical products was held down to $20 million and saving in foreign currency amounted to $13 million. Most noteworthy was that the importation of acetone, isopropyl alcohol, methyl-ethyl-ketone, etc. has been stopped totally, while notable decrease was seen in that of benzol, toluene, ethylene oxide, ethylene, glycol, etc.

Since in fiscal 1958 alone a saving of $26 million in foreign currency spending was attained, we can reasonably expect savings of $100 million when production goes into full swing after completion of the first and second term expansion programs.

Another target of the development plan was to improve the quality of the chemical products. This objective, too, is gradually being achieved, according to a recent investigation made by the International Trade and Industry Ministry.

In the case of materials for synthetic fibers, petrochemical products are superior to home made ethylene oxide, which in the past was in exclusive use for the purpose. The former contains little impurities, whereas the latter has larger amounts of impure substances, including salt, which had deterred domestic production of the chemical fiber Tetoron. With this obstacle removed, the future is bright for increased production of Tetoron.

Tar manufactures, including benzol, required two stages of refining before using them for nylon production, but the process has been largely simplified by replacing the conventional materials with petrochemical products.

As for polyethylene, it is now available at stable uniform prices in consequence of its domestic production, while increased supply of toluene has lowered its price to such an extent (cheaper than benzol) that it can now be used as solvent for coating materials.

The principal reason that the Government has shown such keen interest in developing the industry is that petroleum, the raw material, can be obtained at an international price and can be treated more economically than solid materials. This has caused some fall in the prices of finished products, as shown in the following table which gives the per kilogram prices of each article in May 1956 and December 1958:

	May 1956	Dec. 1958
Ethylene oxide ..	¥365	¥280
Polyethylene	440	320
Isopropanol	130	125
Acetone	140	135
Methyl-ethyl-ketone	166	155
Butanol	175	140
Benzol	75	65
Toluol	74	55
Xylol	76	60

Under the first term plan, the three firms Mitsui Petrochemical Industry, Mitsubishi Petrochemical Industry, and Nippon Petrochemical Industry banded themselves into cooperative production, but not in the real sense of the term. Overall coordinated production is expected further to increase the output and raise the qualitative standards of Japanese petrochemical products.

In view of the recent rise in the demands for chemicals of the butylene and propylene groups, the International Trade and Industry Ministry plans to lay emphasis on producing these articles on a more commercialized basis.

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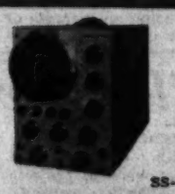
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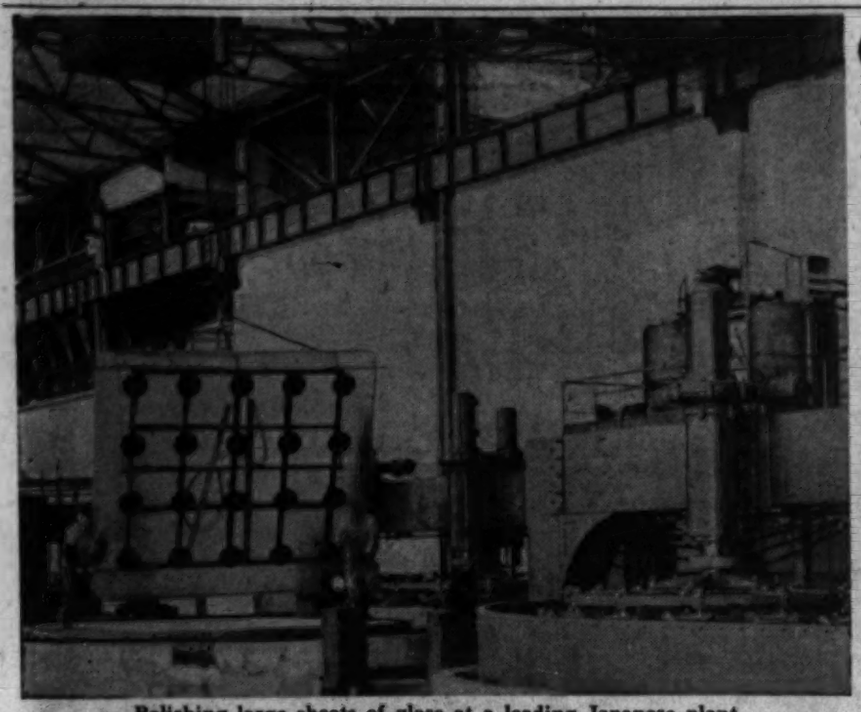


Polishing large sheets of glass at a leading Japanese plant

Sheet Glass Exports Record Postwar High; Outlook Good

Sheet glass exports during 1958 hit a postwar high of 1,276,000 cases.

The exports, which maintained a high tone throughout the past year, exceeded the 100,000-case level for eight months and sagged below it only for the remaining four months. An all-time monthly high of 130,000 cases was reached in March.

This favorable trend has rapidly brightened prospects on the future of the nation's sheet glass industry.

Early last year, the industry, while anticipating an upturn in the domestic demand, seriously reconsidered its policy of attaching secondary importance to exports and decided to step up exports especially to Southeast Asia.

However, exports to this part of the world failed to produce the anticipated results. Yet, compared with the 1957 figure, the total export amount showed an increase of 40 per cent thanks to a phenomenal rise in those to the United States.

The 1958 exports, classified by markets, are:

	cases
U.S.	415,000
Philippines	159,000
Indochina	98,000
Indonesia	59,000
Others	545,000

The sheet glass exports to the American markets, which registered 415,000 cases, were the highest ever recorded after the end of World War II. Around 1953, almost no sheet glass was exported to the U.S., but its exports has begun to show a rapid increase since 1955.

Increased rates for the past years are 60 per cent for 1955, 202 per cent for 1956, and 237 per cent for 1957.

As a result of such drastic rises, sheet glass exports to the U.S. have come to account for about 50 per cent of the total.

Exports to the Philippines and Indonesia, meanwhile, failed to remain at the previous year's levels. This is because the industry spared efforts to sell its products to Southeast Asian markets during 1957.

From the latter half of 1956 through the first half of 1957, the makers did not show sufficient enthusiasm for exports, contented with the brisk domestic demand. The lack of export promotion efforts allowed European and Communist Chinese manufacturers to advance into the Southeast Asian markets.

Since the turn of the year, the industry had gone all out to retrieve its lost grounds in this region, but the desired results could not be achieved.

Other buyer nations included Hongkong, Iran, Iraq, Canada, Thailand and Malaya. A one-time largest customer, South Korea, has not purchased a cent's worth since its buying with ICA funds came to a close.

Of these buyers, Thailand, Iran and Canada purchased more than they did before. As a whole, however, the total export volume was slightly short of the 1958 export target of 1,300,000 cases.

Rise in Exports to U.S.

The sheet glass industry in 1958 failed to attain the export goal, but succeeded in eliminating stockpiles by the yearend, favored by unexpectedly active domestic demand. During the latter half of the year, a shortage of spot was often seen on the maker's level and in the markets.

The sheet glass stockpiles which rose to 1,160,000 cases at the beginning of the year, rapidly dwindled after the summer and dropped to 670,000 cases at the yearend.

The industry has been also enjoying a boom this year despite the slack season. In January, shipments to domestic markets registered 530,000 cases, an increase of 21 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports during the month of January ran up to 150,000 cases, marking a postwar monthly high. This record figure was largely due to the exports to the U.S., which hit an all-time high of 66,000 cases.

Sheet glass exports, especially to the United States, are steadily increasing. Many difficulties are ahead of the industry's efforts to promote exports to Southeast Asia, but it is anticipated that untiring endeavors will be carried on to regain the lost markets in this part of the world.

The domestic demand this year is also expected to show a phenomenal increase riding on the crest of the construction boom. Major outlets of sheet glass consumption lie in the building and automobile industries. Sheet glass for repair or polished glass is also in demand.

A 10 per cent rise predicted for this year's domestic demand is based on prospects that the construction boom will further advance and that the demand in general industrial and commercial fields will also shoot up as the nation's economy expands.

There is nothing to worry about the production capacity to meet this spiraling demand. During the past year, production had to be reduced from time to time to repair glass furnaces. But the repair project by major makers here was completed in January. The present production capacity is large enough to catch up with the rising demand.

OVERPRODUCTION IN DRUG INDUSTRY

Results in Sales War Among Manufacturers

Women workers fill and seal ampoules containing injection fluid

The production of Japanese pharmaceutical supplies is nearing a saturation point, after tracing a sharp upward curve during the postwar years.

The production volume, which recorded ¥78,400 million in 1954 showing an increase of 4 per cent over the previous year, increased by 14 per cent in 1955, 15 per cent further in 1956 and jumped to ¥125,100 million in 1957 with an increase of 21 per cent over 1956.

When the production hit the ¥100,000 million in 1956, the industry predicted that the balance between supply and demand of pharmaceutical supplies would reach a saturation point. However, due to the Asian flu which swept through Japan in the spring of 1957, the demand for drugs was strongly stimulated and production soared throughout the year.

The increased ratio of production started to slow down for the first time in postwar years in the first half of last year when the output remained at ¥63,800 million, only a 2 per cent increase over the same period of the previous year. The total production last year is roughly estimated at ¥130,000 million, a modest increase of 4 per cent from 1957.

During the January-July period last year, production of vitamins and antibiotics marked a big increase of 37 per cent and 20 per cent respectively, while that of drugs for the central nerve system (Chloropromadin and others), vermicides and public sanitation chemicals (such as insecticides) dipped.

Sales Competition

Overproduction naturally tends to be a cause of a serious sales competition among manufacturers. With the exceptions of streptomycin, penicillin and Para Amino Salicylic acid (PAS), whose markets have been stabilized after life-and-death sales competition in the past, the pharmaceutical market in general is now undergoing fierce price-cut competition.

The market for antibiotics and vitamin compounds, which were leaders in the production increase race, has gradually become dull because of a series of self-sacrificing price cuts. For example, manufacturers' price of Achromycin of the Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries Co. and Chloromycetin of the Sankyo Co. which had once been ¥10,000 for 100 tablets (250 milligrams per tablet), dropped to nearly ¥5,000 as a result of keen sales competition started two years ago. Manufacturers started to offer extra services, including various refunding systems, to keep their dealers.

This phenomenon is witnessed in almost all major products in the line of suprarenal hormone preparations, vitamin compounds and sulfadiazines. Such suprarenal hormone preparations as predonizon and predonizoron, which had cost ¥15,000 for 100 tablets (2.5 milligram per tablet) during the past hormone preparations boom, was priced at ¥9,100 last October after a series of price cut competitions. Now, the manufacturers' price is scarcely able to maintain the ¥7,000 level.

Despite the fact that this serious price-cut competition is basically attributable to overproduction, manufacturers are reluctant to adopt self-disciplinary measures because they consider that production curtailment by one company will only result in production expansion by other companies.

Retailers Suffer

Overproduction on the part of manufacturers is mainly shifted on to retailers. Average stockpiles held by retailers increased from an amount for 2.2 months in 1955 to the amount for 3.9 months in 1956, 4.5 months in 1957 and 5.6 months during the first half of the last year. Thus, the price drop is the natural consequence of the deteriorated balance between supply and demand of medical supplies.

A recent trend in the Japanese pharmaceutical industry is that well-mechanized modern companies such as the Sumitomo Chemical Co., Meiji Seika Kaisha and Ajinomoto Co., who were originally not drug manufacturers, are now playing important roles on the "pharmaceutical front."

Of some 300 pharmaceutical manufacturers in this country, about 50 are integrated manufacturers and 10 are original pharmaceutical manufacturers with modernized facilities such as the Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries Co., Sankyo Co. and Shionogi & Co. These 60 major companies occupy about 40 per cent of the total output of Japanese drugs.

Modernization

The inroads that these "new" integrated manufacturers have made into the market of established drug manufacturers has stimulated the modernization of production and processing methods in the industry. Especially the production of antibiotics, sulfadiazines and vitamins has been largely industrialized of late.

Thus modernized, major manufacturers have started to set up joint enterprises under tie-up contracts with foreign pharmaceutical manufacturers in an effort to induce the latest techniques.

Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries Co. established the Lederle Japan Co. in affiliation with the Lederle Co. of the United States while the Taito Co. and the Banyu Pharmaceutical Co. set up the Pfizer Taito Co. and the Nippon Merck-Banyu Co. in associations with the U.S. Pfizer Co. and Merck & Co. respectively.

Royalties paid by Japanese manufacturers to Swiss and U.S. pharmaceutical companies amount annually to $1,500,000, and this has resulted in a remarkable improvement of the quality of Japanese drugs.

Decline in Exports

Is the export of drugs effective as a measure to lessen stockpiles of the products?

The export of drugs during 1957 registered ¥4,900 million, a 30 per cent increase from the previous year. Itemwise, exports of vitamins, PAS and streptomycin increased sharply. The biggest client was Communist China which imported ¥1,453 million worth of medical supplies, about one-fourth of the total export amount, doubling that nation's import of the previous year.

Exports during the January-September period last year, as contrasted with the same period the previous year, was as follows:

	1958	1957
January-March	¥1,052 million	¥1,008 million
April-June	¥1,387 million	¥1,206 million
June-September	¥1,099 million	¥1,212 million
Total	¥3,538 million	¥3,426 million

Although figures for the first half of last year exceeded those of the previous year as shown in the table above, exports during the latter half period generally marked a sharp downward curve. This decline is mainly attributable to the trade suspension by Communist China last May. Communist China, together with Taiwan, Okinawa and the United States, had imported about 70 per cent of the total export amount of Japanese medical supplies.

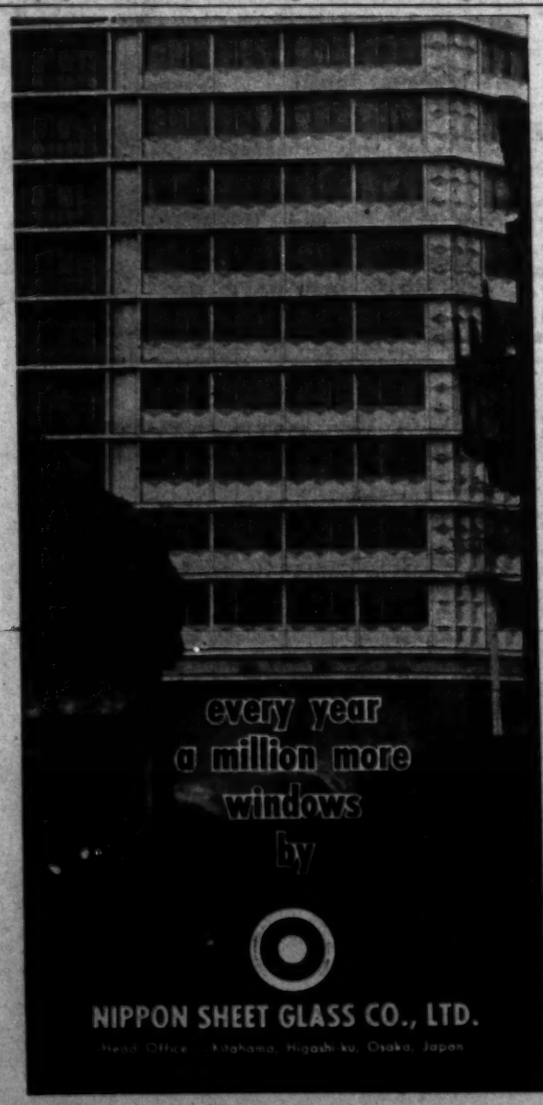
Promotion Measures

Exports to the United States had been on an upturn as the demand for vitamins to be used in seasonings had increased in the U.S. market in the past years. However, since the tariff for these vitamins was hiked in February 1957 as a measure to protect American manufacturers, exports started declining and last year's vitamin export to the U.S. marked a lower record than in the previous year.

Under these circumstances, the Welfare Ministry, the Japan Export Trade Promotion Agency (JETRO) and manufacturers are jointly planning measures to promote the export of Japanese medical supplies to such advanced countries as the United States, Britain, Canada and France.

One of these measures is to distribute free samples of products to these countries for clinical testing. If the samples prove effective, they will be submitted to the respective governments for registration as "importable goods."

As the first step in this project, 500 doses of trichomycin, Barichin (a pyorrheal drug) and AC17 (a stanching drug) are being prepared. As the second step, canamycin and leucomycin are scheduled.



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Atom Energy in Japan

Import of Calder Hall Reactor Decided

Japan's atomic industry was suddenly activated as its first atomic reactor went into operation on Sept. 18, 1957, at the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute at Tokai-mura, Ibaraki Prefecture. The industry is shortly expected to make a great stride into new phases of activities, with the institute's second nuclear reactor JRR-2 nearing completion, and plans in progress to construct the third reactor for the institute and import a large power reactor for the Japan Atomic Power Generation Corporation.

Most noteworthy is the corporation's plan to import from Britain an improved Calder Hall type natural-uranium-fuel-graphite - moderated - carbon - dioxide-cooling reactor that is capable of generating 150,000 kilowatts of electric power. The corporation, organized for the purpose indicated by its name, sent two missions to Britain to make investigations and invite bids from local manufacturers. By the end of July 1958, tenders were submitted by three industrial groups represented by the General Electric Co, A.I.E.-John Thompson Nuclear Energy Co., and the English Electric Co. The giant project, requiring an outlay of ¥300,000 million, created heated controversy among business and scientific circles as to the reactor's safety, economy, and earthquake resistance.

After seven months of careful studies and tests, the corporation succeeded in putting a stop to the controversy and on Feb. 25 this year announced its selection of the General Electric Co., with whom an official contract is expected to be signed sometime in August.

Chosen as the construction site is Tokai-mura, Ibaraki Prefecture, where the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute is located. The work will be undertaken partly by domestic manufacturers known as the First Atomic Energy Industry Group (including the Fuji Electric Mfg. Co.), which is affiliated with G.E.

Now let us examine the activities of the five major groups of atomic research organizations, which form the nucleus of Japan's atomic industry. They can be roughly classified into two categories, one, newly organized firms and the other those backed by the ex-zaibatsu, Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo.

(1) Nippon Atomic Industry Group Co., Ltd. (Abbrev: NAIG).

This company, established on Sept. 1, 1958 by joint investment of 40 Mitsui affiliated firms, is participated in by such leading manufacturers as the Tokyo Shibaura Electric, and Ishikawajima Heavy Industries. It is to undertake a subcontract to build the experimental power reactor to be imported by the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute through the G.E.-Evasco Group of the United States. Although NAIG was started later than other similar groups, a rapid growth in the future is expected, for the Mitsui group is putting allout efforts in it.

(2) Mitsubishi Atomic Power Industries Inc. (Abbrev: MAPI).

This joint enterprise of Mitsubishi concerns, set up April 1, 1958, has been assigned to build the JRR-2 (Cp-5) reactor for the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute. The MAPI, which maintains a technical cooperation agreement with the A.I.E. Group of Britain, is comprised of the Mitsubishi Electric Mfg. Co. and Mitsubishi's "big three" heavy industry firms. The rich experience in reactor construction and wide varieties of different branches of industry in its members make this group the most well-balanced one in the field.

(3) The Sumitomo Atomic Energy Commission (Abbrev: SAEC):

This commission, the central organ of the Sumitomo group, was organized by 14 subsidiaries on April 15, 1956. Then on May 12, 1958, the Sumitomo Atomic Energy Industries Group was formed as the commission's advisory organ, also engaging in technical investigation and research.

Although it is commonly said that the group's weak point lies in the lack of heavy electric machine makers, it occupies a unique position in the field because of its advanced research in reactor materials and their production.

Great activities are displayed in the field of radio isotopes by the Sumitomo Atomic Energy Research Institute founded on Oct. 12, 1957, by the joint investment of the above-mentioned 14 companies.

In addition to these three former zaibatsu groups, there are two more atomic industry groups organized by semizaibatsu concerns and independent manufacturers.

(4) The First Atomic Power Industry Group (Abbrev: FAPIG)

FAPIG was formed on Aug. 23, 1956, by 18 firms, including those of the former Furukawa and Kawasaki zaibatsu, and the Kobe Steel Works. The Fuji Electric Mfg. Co. performs a leading role in the group, which, as mentioned previously, is scheduled to subcontract part of the work of building the power reactor for the Japan Atomic Power Generation Co. The precious experience gained in erecting the power reactor is expected largely to benefit FAPIG and enable it to take a big stride forward.

(5) Tokyo Atomic energy research group, set up on March 26, 1956, is the oldest one in this country. It has been responsible for the construction of Japan's first reactor JRR-1. In October last year some alterations were made in the regulations of the organization, whose official name was accordingly changed to the present one, and a secretariat was opened simultaneously. The consortium consists of a total of 19 companies, some of which formerly belonged to the Hitachi and Mori zaibatsu. Leading firms among them are Hitachi Ltd. and Showa Denko. E. E. Babcock is a British partner which offers technical cooperation to this group, which is to take out a subcontract together with NAIG in the installation of an experimental power reactor for the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute.

Beside these five big groups, the Tokyo Electric Express Railway Co. and its 14 subsidiaries organized on Sept. 9, 1958, the Tokyu Atomic Research Group, which is planning to build a Triga-2 type atomic reactor for training purposes. Although it has not yet made any noteworthy achievement, much expectation is placed on its future development as the sixth atomic research group.

Atomic powered ships are another important subject now under consideration by atomic industry circles. Although the practical application of this new technical achievement is still limited to specific fields of shipbuilding such as submarines and icebreakers, the world's first merchant vessel of this type, the U.S. ship Savannah, is expected to make its debut in 1960.

In Japan, which is known as one of the leading maritime nations and also for its shipbuilding industry, studies in this area have been conducted since late 1955 by the Atomic Vessel Research Committee.

Meanwhile, increasingly greater interest has been displayed toward these researches by Japanese shippers, who were looking for a fundamental solution to the recent business depression which showed no sign of abatement; and also by Japanese shipbuilders, who were faced with stiff competition from foreign manufacturers.

Prompted by these motives and strongly encouraged by the Government, the following research groups were born last year:

(1) Hitachi Iino Group.

This was founded in January 1958 by the Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Hitachi Ltd., Iino Kaiun, and Iino Heavy Industries for the purpose of studying the construction of atomic propelled tankers.

(2) Nitto Shosen Group.

Established in February 1958 by the Nitto Shosen K.K., Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ishikawajima Heavy Industries, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., for the same purpose as the above group.

(3) OSK-Mitsubishi Joint Group.

Organized in May 1958 by the OSK, Mitsubishi Atomic Industry, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. Reorganized, for the study of atomic propelled emigration ships. Research on the construction of an emigration ship had been started earlier by OSK which hoped to place it in service on the South American route, and the results of the study were made public at the second International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy held in Geneva in September, 1958.

(4) Nippon Yusen Group.

Atomic powered freighters are the subject of study for this group, initiated in May 1958 by the Nippon Yusen, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding, Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy Industries, and Mitsubishi Atomic Industry companies.

(5) Daido-Mitsubishi-Tokyo Group.

Inaugurated in October 1958 by the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding, and Engineering, Mitsubishi Atomic Industry and the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance companies to discuss large-size atomic powered tankers.

(6) Japan Joint Society for the Study of Atom-Powered Ore Carriers.

Formed in October 1958 by the Nissan Kisen Kaisha, Nippon Steel Tube, Hitachi, Marubeni-Iida for the objective indicated by its name. Recently, atomic powered ore carriers have become a popular topic among shipbuilding and ship operating circles in this country.

Studies by these research groups are limited to the basic phase, but when they progress far enough to put the results of their studies into practical use the ships will be built by the atomic industries group mentioned previously.

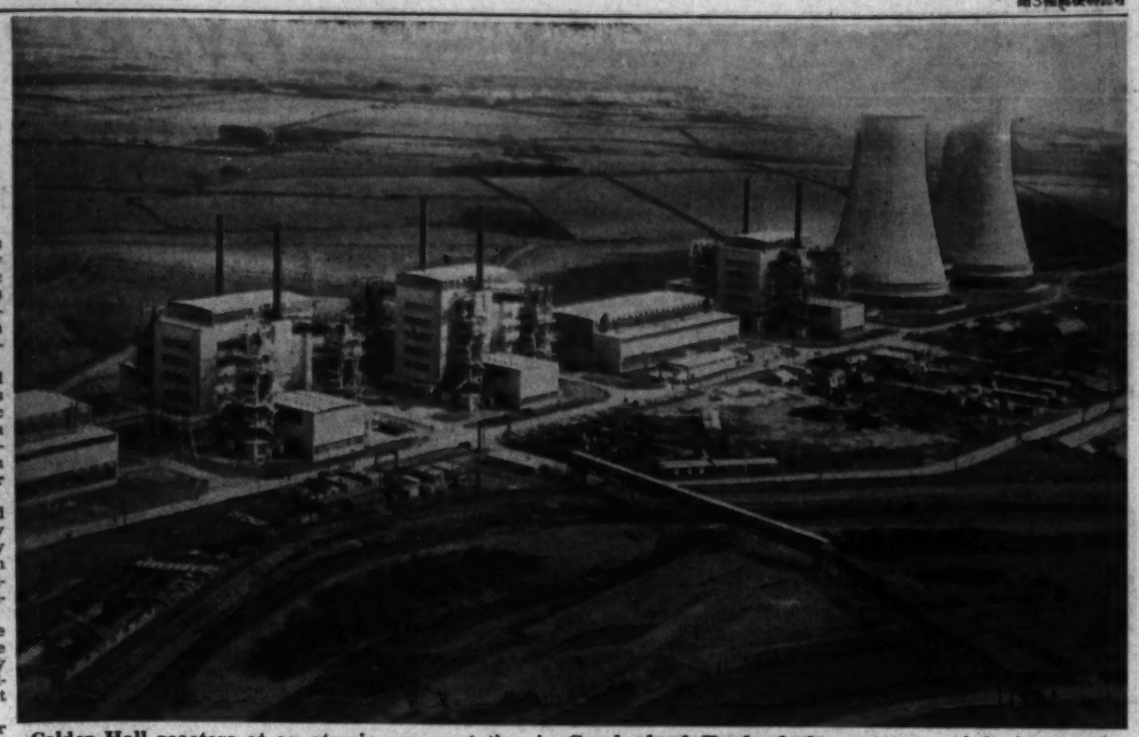
In keeping with the active movement taken by the industry, the Japan Atomic Energy Industry Forum, which is the promoting organization for the industry, formed, in February 1958, the Atom Powered Ship Council to give powerful support to the study of atomic propelled vessels.

Besides the aforementioned groups, the Japan Atomic Propelled Vessels Research Association, Inc., was set up Sept. 1, 1958, by 41 concerns related to shipbuilding and marine transport, in the hope of pushing the researches a step further toward experiments, designing and construction in line with the national policy.

Meanwhile, the Government has been taking positive measures to foster the atomic industry of Japan. These included legislation of relative laws, but most important was the conclusion of agreements with the United Kingdom and the United States. The agreements signed simultaneously on June 16, 1958, in London and Washington called respectively for cooperation with Britain in the peaceful utilization of atomic power and Japan-U.S. cooperation in the use of atomic energy for nonmilitary purposes.

Despite the great controversy over the matter, the signing of these pacts consolidated the foundation for greater activities by Japan's atomic industry. A brighter future was promised as top nuclear scientists formed the Atomic Energy Society in February this year.

Thus, atomic energy is expected to play a more active role in the future in stimulating Japan's industry.



Calder Hall reactors at an atomic power station in Cumberland, England, the prototypes of the improved reactor to be imported by the Japan Atomic Power Generation Corp.

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Last Year's Recession Hits Textile Machinery

The depression in the textile industry last year hit hard the nation's textile machine manufacturers.

The production of cotton spinning machines and that of wool spinning machines both suffered a sharp drop of about 40 per cent from the previous year's level. (Cotton machine output totaled ¥7,000 million, while wool machine output ¥3,400 million).

The temporary ban enforced by the Government since April 1957, on the installation of new machines by textile producers imposed a definite limit on the domestic demand for new spinning machines.

The domestic demand has since been limited either to the replacement or modernization of the existing facilities.

The depression in the textile machine manufacturing industry was, however, somewhat alleviated by orders for chemical fiber spinning machines totaling 500,000 to 600,000 spindles.

Let us here review the volume of textile machine production from 1953 to 1958.

*Note: The figures for 1958 are estimated.

Cotton spinning machines, which are the most important textile machines, suffered a setback in output in 1953 in reaction to the Korean boom. A considerable number of business failures were reported in the industry in that year.

The restriction imposed by the Government on expansion of weaving capacity caused a fear among spinners that a similar restrictive measure will be taken on their productive facilities and prompted them to expand capacity before such policy is coming.

The year 1955 saw a slowdown in the increase in cotton spinning machine output.

But the production again turned upward in the following year as the Government announced at last the enforcement of a program to restrict expansion of spinning capacity from April 1958.

The demand for cotton spinning machines continued to increase through the first half of 1957 and their output stayed at the ¥10,000 million level. It fell sharply, however, at the beginning of the year 1958. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced a surplus capacity freezing program which calls for laying out 10 per cent of the existing chemical fiber spinning capacity and 20 per cent of other textile spinning capacity.

The freezing period for the surplus chemical fiber spinning equipment is tentatively set as six months, and that for other spinning machines as one year.

Textile machine manufacturers believe optimistically, however, that the surplus capacity freezing program has the effect of increasing the demand for new machines in view of the rapid technical progress in the field of textile machine manufacturing.

Textile machine manufacturers are urging the ministry to keep a strict eye on spinners so that they might not divert this stored-up equipment to exports. They argue that such a move will seriously hinder the normal export of their new products.

Meanwhile, the textile market appears to have started on the path of recovery. Cotton yarn price showed a reactionary rise starting January and it looks almost certain that cotton cloth inventories will be reduced to the normal level of 420,000 bales. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is reported to be planning to relax the current rate of production curtailment by 5 per cent to 25 per cent.

The earnings of cotton spinning companies have not shown appreciable improvements for the settlement period ending this spring, but there is a fair prospect that they will show a substantial recovery in the settlement period ending this autumn.

With the cotton market turning better, cotton spinners are expected to place orders for new equipment to replace or modernize their productive facilities. There are good reasons to believe that such replacement or modernization demand for textile machines will rise in the latter half of the current year in view of the fact that cotton spinners have long been prevented by the drawn-out depression in the textile market from carrying out full-scale modernization of their productive equipment.

But the restriction imposed by MITI on expansion of spinning capacity still precludes the chance of a major increase in the domestic demand for textile machines. The Government-backed third program for expansion of the capacity of the chemical fiber industry came to an end in March. Thus, no great hope can be pinned on the demand for chemical fiber spinning machines even if the industry sets out on the fourth expansion program with Government support.

Taking every factor into account, the over-all demand for all types of textile machines this year is expected to fall slightly below that of the preceding year.

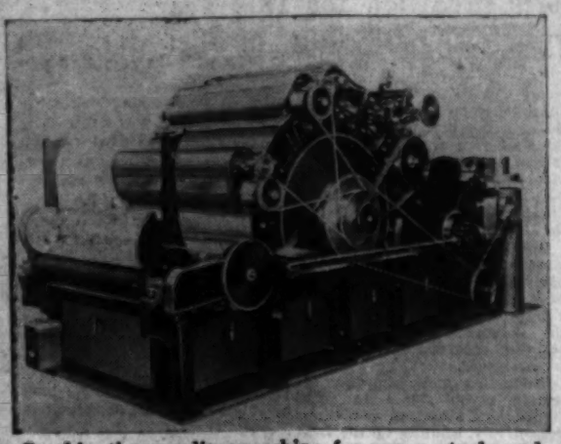
Credit Facilities

The stagnant market conditions at home compel textile machine makers to place an unusually strong emphasis on exports.

Cotton spinning machine exports totaled ¥2,300 million (¥300 million down) last year, wool spinning machines ¥500 million (¥200 million up). Increased inquiries began coming in through the latter half of last year.

The most serious problem confronting textile machine exports from this country is the fact that importing countries are without exception those suffering from foreign exchange shortage. All of them condition, therefore, their purchases on easy payment terms.

It is reported that the Philippines will sign import contracts totaling $10 million readily if Japan agrees to meet the wish of that country that payments for these imports be made in installments spread over a period of five years with a down payment of 10 per cent.



Combination carding machine for rayon staple and chemical fibers

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which accords preferential treatment to textile machine exports, is urging the Finance Ministry, which controls the international financial arrangements of this country, to approve the import deal on the payment terms proposed by the Philippines.

It is entirely up to the Finance Ministry, therefore, whether the big deal for textile machine exports will fall in Japan's hands.

Japan has concluded a contract with Indonesia to export 34,000 spindles of spinning machines and 500 weaving machines which will make up a Javanese printed cotton plant in that country. The deal involves the payment by Indonesia of a total of about $2 million.

The Finance Ministry takes the position that unless either the Djakarta Government treats the deal as a reparations project or has an established European or American bank to underwrite the contract, it will not approve Japanese firms concerned to carry out the deal. Thus, it says, in effect, Japan will not give a long-term credit to Indonesian importers even with an assurance of the Indonesian Government under the present circumstances.

Japan's exports of textile machines to India face no less difficult obstacles. First, India suffers, as other Southeast Asian countries do, from an acute foreign exchange shortage. Secondly, the Indian Government takes a restrictive policy toward the imports from Japan in an effort to protect India's own textile machine manufacturing industry.

But it is believed there is still a good chance that shipments of higher count spinning machines may increase because India is not able to produce them domestically at the present stage of her industrial development.

Textile machines were exported in mass quantity to Pakistan up to 1954-1955, when the five-year industrial development program of that country took effect. The exports to Pakistan suffered a sharp drop thereafter.

Even replacement orders are smaller than expected apparently because of a change in government in that country last year.

Egypt plans to purchase spinning machines from Japan under a special yen credit arrangement. The two countries are now working out the details.

Exports to South Korea ran into the wall early this year as political relations between the two countries saw further deterioration.

Textile machine shipments to Taiwan and Hongkong are expected to maintain the same level as the previous year.

Communist China has turned from a buyer to a seller of textile machines. Cheaply priced textile machines manufactured in that country are eroding the traditional market for Japanese products in Burma, Indonesia and Southeast Asian countries.

Meanwhile, West European countries, hit by a declining demand for textile machines in the domestic market, are bent on finding their chief outlet in exports.

The chief weapon of capital-rich European countries in the intensified export competition is the offering of extremely easy terms of deferred payment ranging from a 10 per cent initial payment and a five-year installment plan to a seven-year installment with no initial payment.

Under such circumstances, textile machine exports from this country increasingly depend on what credit terms Japanese exporters or producers are ready to offer to importing countries, competitively with West European rivals.

The other serious problem demanding a basic solution from Japanese textile machine producers and exporters is the tendency to excessive competition among themselves. Three Japanese firms which participated in the recent export of a textile plant to Indonesia were reported to have bid against one another until they pushed down the price some 40 per cent below the export price floor for Japanese-made textile machines.

It is said that in the end one of them took the contract despite the sure prospect of incurring a loss.

Such overcompetition is rarely seen among foreign firms. Japanese exporters and producers are required to find a system of cooperation through which they can conduct an orderly plan of exports.

2 Ways for Expansion

The production of textile machines totaled ¥10,400 million last year, of which ¥7,600 million or about 73 per cent was supplied to the domestic textile industry and the rest (¥2,800 million) was allocated for export.

Although the market, both at home and abroad, for Japanese textile machines is beset with many difficult problems, manufacturers are confident that their over-all sales will not fall below last year's level with a gain in exports balancing an expected decline in the domestic demand.

Realizing that the demand for textile machines has hit the ceiling, Japanese textile machine producers are exploring two new paths to future growth. One is to utilize their existing productive facilities for production of other products than spinning machines, the other being the development of new and more efficient textile machine products.

It is observed that an increasing number of Japanese textile machine manufacturers have stepped into the production of mechanical goods other than their traditional line such as car parts, machine tools, agricultural equipment and scooters.

The tendency of former specialized textile machine manufacturers to develop into multi-product and multidivision firms has become especially pronounced after the Government enforced restrictive measures toward expansion of capacity of textile producers in November 1956.

Parallel with the advance into other manufacturing fields, textile machine manufacturers places strong emphasis on research and technical development in the traditional line.

Many Japanese textile machine manufacturers are now working on new products which will make obsolete the existing textile machines.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has decided to give priority to textile machine manufacturing over chemical industry in allocating Government subsidy fund for technical development in manufacturing industries for the current fiscal year.

Many textile machine producers are expected to apply for the financial aid totaling about ¥10 million.

The development of new and more efficient spinning machines is held urgent as the partial freezing of the productive facilities of the textile industry currently being enforced is certain to accelerate the process of obsolescence.

Improved products will also be the most effective way to meet intensifying competition in textile machine exports in the world market.

Cotton Goods Emerge From Major Crisis

The 1958 production of cotton fabrics by nine major producer countries of the world including Japan, Britain and the United States, backed down to 20,385 million square meters, the lowest since 1954 showing a 7.3 per cent drop from 1957. The Free World export of cotton fabrics in 1958 also dropped by 15 per cent to a total of 3,182 million square meters, a record low since 1950.

Cotton fabrics production by countries in the Communist camp in 1958, on the other hand, was generally favorable. Communist China, for example, produced as much as 6,400 million square meters of cotton fabrics during the year, or 27 per cent more than the preceding year. The Communist countries' export of the same product last year remained roughly at the previous year's level of 752 million square meters.

Worst Postwar Recession

Japan's cotton industry suffered the worst postwar slump during the past one-year period due to a general cotton industry shake-up in the world. Production of various kinds of yarns from 1955 to 1958 is shown in the following table:

(in ¥100 million)

Year	Cotton spinning machines	Wool spinning machines	Total textile machine output
1953	71	45	270
1954	101	20	302
1955	55	15	234
1956	167	48	493
1957	109	58	492
1958*	70	34	285

Production of Pure-Cotton and Cotton-Mixed Yarns by Year

(In 1,000 lbs.)

	Pure-Cotton Yarn	Cotton-Mixed Yarn	Cotton-Spun Rayon Yarn	Synthetic Fiber Yarn	Others	Total
1955	826,883	28,466	15,977	4,315	21,914	897,565
Monthly Average	68,908	2,372	1,331	360	1,826	74,979
1956	1,017,592	14,772	15,009	7,812	24,548	1,079,733
M.A.	84,799	1,231	1,251	651	2,046	89,978
1957	1,089,187	10,396	16,470	9,103	12,687	1,137,843
M.A.	90,766	866	1,372	759	1,057	94,820
1958	888,701	3,217	13,503	4,497	9,463	919,381
M.A.	74,058	268	1,125	375	789	76,615

Last year, cotton spinners stepped up their output control to cope with the worsening business conditions. The rate of mill operation during the year, as a result, dropped to 70 per cent a month in and after April from 93.6 per cent in 1957. The yearly rate of operation in 1958 was 74.2 per cent.

The monthly production of various yarns in 1958, therefore, shrank to 76,610,000 pounds from 94,820,000 pounds in the preceding year. The following is a table of production of various kinds of cotton staple fiber from 1955 to 1958:

(In 1 million sq. yds.)

	Pure-Cotton Fabric	Cotton-Mixed Fabric	Spun-Rayon Fabric	Synthetic-Fiber Fabric	Others	Total
1955	2,814.3	157.2	798.1	32.3	149.6	3,951.5
Monthly Average	234.5	13.1	66.5	2.7	12.5	329.3
1956	3,300.5	131.8	1,002.8	58.4	165.7	4,659.2
M.A.	275.1	11.0	83.5	4.8	13.8	388.2
1957	3,705.5	89.9	1,234.0	72.6	158.1	5,260.1
M.A.	308.8	7.5	102.8	6.1	13.1	438.3
1958	3,039.5	76.7	1,023.8	83.0	135.9	4,359.0
M.A.	253.3	6.4	85.3	6.8	11.3	363.3

Cotton staple fiber manufacturing mill operation dropped sharply in 1958 as a result of production curtailment. The rate of operation of spinning and weaving mills went down to 71.3 per cent a month on the average from 88.3 per cent in 1957 and that of mills weaving fabrics alone to 84 per cent from 89.7 per cent.

The combined total of production of various kinds of fabrics in 1958, accordingly, fell to 363 million square yards a month from the previous year's monthly average of 438 million square yards.

Exports

Let us turn to exports.

Figures of exports of cotton yarn and fabrics from 1955 to 1958 are given in the following table:

	Cotton Yarn (In 1,000 lbs.)	Cotton Yarn (In ¥1 million)	Cotton Fabrics (In 1,000 lbs.)	Cotton Fabrics (In ¥1 million)
1955	26,226	8,756	1,138,829	82,757
1956	27,294	9,450	1,262,049	95,991
1957	32,194	9,798	1,468,370	114,065
1958	24,701	7,343	1,246,003	99,680

The following is a table of export of cotton fabrics by destination in 1957 and 1958:

	Jan.-Nov. 1958 (In 1,000 sq. yds.)	Jan.-Nov. 1957 (In 1,000 sq. yds.)
Hongkong	101,591	137,944
U.S.	93,574	67,547
Australia	92,919	70,501
Thailand	83,689	83,918
Ceylon	64,990	—
P. I.	59,622	97,289
Singapore	51,051	64,178
Indonesia	41,484	96,433
South Vietnam	39,803	52,121
Nigeria	38,197	—
The Netherlands	—	59,171
Burma	—	51,598
Total	666,920	780,700
Others	444,984	533,676
Grand Total	1,111,904	1,314,376

Cotton yarn exports in 1958 totaled 24,700,000 pounds or far below 32,190,000 pounds in 1957. The 1958 export of cotton fabrics also suffered a big setback from the preceding year.

The export price of cotton yarn in 1958 was quoted at ¥299 per pound, while that of cotton fabrics at ¥80 per square yards. They represented a drop of ¥5 and an increase of ¥2, respectively, as compared with the quotations for 1957.

Hongkong was Japan's biggest market for cotton fabrics before 1957. The volume of exports to that area, however, suffered a big drop in 1958. This indicated that Japanese exports of cotton fabrics to Southeast Asia, which was relayed at Hongkong, were at a low pitch.

Next to Hongkong came the United States. The 1958 export of cotton fabrics to the United States far exceeded the volume for 1957 because of a dual reason of American economic pick-up and a general increase in Japanese exports to that country.

Exports to the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia followed a downward curve. The drop of exports to the Philippines resulted from a change of Philippine foreign trade policy and that of those to Singapore and Indonesia from the stiff competition with the Communist Chinese counterparts.

It should be noted here, however, that Japan's cotton trade —the difference between export of primary and secondary products and import of raw cotton—left a favorable balance of $4,870,000 during the January-November period of 1958. It resulted from a drop in raw cotton imports due to reduced foreign exchange allocations and a production slash effected during the year. It also is due to the latest shift of public interest to superior quality and highly processed secondary products, which are naturally high in price, and a declining trend of raw cotton market.

The average price of export cotton goods has been on the increase. In 1955, prices of cotton yarn and cloth as well as secondary products averaged 92 cents per pound, but this increased to 97.2 cents during the January-November period of 1958.

Raw cotton prices have been on the decline since 1956. Prices of imported raw cotton, which averaged 36.34 cents per pound in 1955, came down to 29.62 cents per pound in the January-November period of 1958. American raw cotton, which is still being quoted at a comparatively high level, is also expected to drop this year because of the latest shift of Washington's raw cotton policy and a general deterioration of the raw cotton market.

Thus, cotton goods processing which was once called an industry which consumed foreign currency has now come to be regarded as that which earns it.

The domestic demand for cotton goods also shrank in 1958 causing production to decline. A Ministry of International Trade and Industry checkup shows that demand for raw cotton during the January-November period of 1958 totaled 114,500

Continued on Page 28

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Chemical Fibers on Upswing Again

Marked Decline in Stockpiles and Increase in Exports Predicted for This Year

A girl worker manipulates cone winders at the modern plant of a leading chemical fiber manufacturing firm.

Japan's chemical fiber industry, like many other industries, suffered a serious setback during the past two years due to overproduction and the financial retrenchment policy of the Government.

The industry was forced to curtail production either voluntarily or under recommendation of the Government, except for synthetic fibers, in 1957. The production cut, failing to clear up bulky stockpiles, was stepped up and continued into 1958.

The man-made fiber production in 1958 as a result, dropped to 373,388 tons, showing a 23 per cent decrease from 1957. Rayon yarn and rayon staple declined by 34 and 24 per cent, respectively, while synthetic fibers alone went up by 9 per cent.

Chemical Fibers

Regular viscose yarn stockpiles began to sag only after a drastic 50 per cent cut was effected in January 1958. The operational retrenchment, enforced in August, the previous year, had failed to buoy up the deteriorated market.

Voices raised later, however, called for an easing of the production control with an increase in viscose yarn exports. And an extra production framework of 400 tons a month was set for export trade in the July-September period of 1958. No shift of this framework to domestic control limits was allowed, however.

In October, this special production framework was incorporated into the general production limit with the result that the production curtailment rate was actually eased to 45 per cent.

The rayon market began to improve in November and at times yarn shortage came to be reported. A number of steps were taken accordingly to fatten the supply, such as releasing frozen rayon yarn and carrying out advance production of the 120-denier and other yarns which were in specially good demand.

Thus, rayon yarn production in 1958 came to 57,654 tons, 38 per cent less than 1957. Shipments also showed a 33 per cent drop. The factory inventory at the end of 1958 sagged to only about half the amount for the previous yearend.

High tenacity rayon yarn started the year 1958 with a trend of depression. The market, however, swung into prosperity in the middle of the year with the upward spurt of the automobile industry.

Bemberg production was also put under voluntary control and the volume declined in the first half of 1958. Although the output rose in the second half, the amount for the whole year registered a 15 per cent decline. Shipments, too, decreased by 9 per cent, while stockpiles showed a progressive decline.

Acetate rayon yarn production, meantime, increasing gradually since the start of 1958, reached the monthly level of 453 tons in August, the same year. The production during the whole of 1958 scored a 45 per cent increase over the preceding year in sharp contrast to other rayon yarns which suffered an over-all decline. Shipments also went up by 71 per cent.

Such a favorable trend was attributed to a 80 per cent price cut announced in March, the same year.

As for rayon staple, viscose rayon staple production last year totaled 239,679 tons, a decrease of 24 per cent from the previous year.

Viscose rayon staple came under control first in February 1957 and the rate of curtailment has been stepped up progressively since then. It was boosted to 30 per cent in March 1958, and to 40 per cent in the following month. In July, the same year, two mills which had remained outside the control system, were asked to join the retrenchment program.

The operational retrenchment was eased to 35 per cent in October thanks to increased demand for the product in the Soviet Union and the Republic of Korea which helped to reduce stockpiles. Makers were then allowed to carry out extra production of the goods bound for the two countries.

Last year's shipments of viscose rayon staple to both domestic and overseas markets as a whole, however, suffered a drop of 22 per cent. Of these, the volume of imports alone, however, recorded a 61 per cent improvement.

Production and shipments of acetate rayon staple in 1957 sagged by 36 and 44 per cent, respectively, sending up the factory inventory at the end of the year by 48 per cent. This was ascribed to lack of steady customers.

Spun rayon yarn production in 1958 went down by 32 per cent—specifically, viscose yarn by 31 per cent and acetate yarn by 43 per cent.

Spun rayon yarn spinners resorted to a production cut in April 1957, under the impact of mounting stockpiles. They strengthened the output control twice in February and April 1958.

Thanks to such an action, production continued to fall behind the scheduled limit and, as a result, the market conditions took a turn for the better. However, excessive stocks totaling some 4,500 tons had to be frozen because the demand remained continuously at a poor level and no further curtailment of production that would boost production cost was considered advisable.

Fiber	End of Jan. 1958 (in ton)	End of Dec. 1958 (in ton)
Regular Rayon Yarn	4,216	2,457
Bemberg	601	502
Rayon Staple	10,063	4,719
Acetate	1,620	1,963
High-Tenacity Rayon Yarn	872	981
Nylon	785	1,569
Vinylon	607	1,103

Shipments of viscose and acetate yarns during the year went down by 23 and 4 per cent, respectively, because of lagging demand at home and abroad. Stocks of these yarns at the end of 1958 dropped by 54 and 4 per cent as compared with a year before because of this strict enforcement of the retrenchment plan.

Synthetic Fibers

The synthetic textile industry, on the other hand, followed a steady path toward prosperity in 1958 with the combined preceding year.

Nylon production during the year rose by 4 per cent. The slow increase resulted from a voluntary production cut necessitated partly by the advance of polyester and acrylic fibers.

The demand for nylon, however, remained steady after the announcement of a price cut in September.

Vinylon production dropped, on the other hand, because of decreased fishing net production and a stiff competition put up by nylon and Saran. The year's shipments, as a result, declined by 17 per cent from the previous year.

Acrylic fiber production and its shipment in 1958 showed a fivefold and a sixfold increase over 1957, respectively. Polyester fiber output went up as its popularity swelled with the marketing of Tetoron, while that of vinyl chloride and vinylidene eased off by 13 per cent. The drop of the latter fiber was due to the absence of steady markets.

Stockpile Adjustment

Thus, the clearing of excessive stockpiles in the chemical fiber industry progressed during the past one-year period as shown in the following table:

Fiber	End of Jan. 1958 (in ton)	End of Dec. 1958 (in ton)
Regular Rayon Yarn	4,216	2,457
Bemberg	601	502
Rayon Staple	10,063	4,719
Acetate	1,620	1,963
High-Tenacity Rayon Yarn	872	981
Nylon	785	1,569
Vinylon	607	1,103

With the adjustment of inventories and an increase in demand, production of these fibers are now on an uptrend and their market conditions taking a turn for the better.

Rayon yarn makers were scheduled to make a drastic relaxation of their production restrictions in March 1958. They were to turn out during the month 6,350 tons (14 million lbs.) of the fiber under the 30 per cent production cut recommendation.

The rayon yarn market has been maintained steadily in the face of the impending relaxation of restrictions. Quotations were stabilized at the ¥185-190 per pound level.

What is troubling the rayon makers at present is how to dispose of rayon fabrics now in excess. Prospects are not entirely dark, however, as shipments of a large amount of rayon fabrics have been assured to Indonesia under the Japan-Indonesia reparations agreement. This will help reduce the stockpiles by about 8,360,000 square meters or 10 million yards of three export brands of rayon fabrics in the initial year of reparations payment program.

Synthetic fiber production in Japan in January 1958 totaled 5,211 tons, 12 per cent more than in December 1957. Nylon totaled 2,263 tons with all facilities in operation. Acrylic and polyester fibers rose by 16 and 30 per cent, respectively.

Nylon production once dropped to 1,700 tons a month, but it increased to 5,211 tons thanks to a price cut and the resultant increase in demand. This led Toyo Rayon Co. to plan a factory expansion and Nippon Rayon Co. to increase prices of some brands.

Recession Factors

One of the main factors that set back the chemical fiber industry last year was lagging demand in the overseas market. The 1958 exports of various chemical fibers as compared with the preceding year were as follow:

Fiber	Actual Exports in 1958 (in lb.)	Rate against 1957 (%)
Rayon Yarn	32,231,000 lb.	76.5
Spun Rayon Yarn	38,585,000 lb.	88.7
Rayon Fabrics	360,119,000 yds.	91.0
Spun Rayon Yarn Fabrics	865,904,000 yds.	92.3

The Synthetic Textile Association expects the world production of artificial fibers in the January-June period of this year to improve to nearly the 1957 level, the postwar high. Specifically, long filaments will reach 450,000 tons and short filaments 690,000 tons and synthetic fibers 310,000 tons, bringing the total figure to 1,450,000 tons. Export of these fibers, especially synthetic fibers, will increase to beyond the 1958 level this year thanks to the latest economic developments and improvement of foreign trade regulations.

1959 Outlook

In Japan, rayon yarn stockpiles at the end of June 1959, will remain slightly over the volume for the end of last December, although production will increase due to an easing of the present operational retrenchment. The favorable trend is anticipated because of increasing exports.

Stockpiles of rayon staple and spun rayon yarn at the end of June will record a marked drop because curtailment of production will be continued also in the April-June period. However, further reduction of production cost is being called for because prices of cotton goods, which are their major rivals, have declined remarkably.

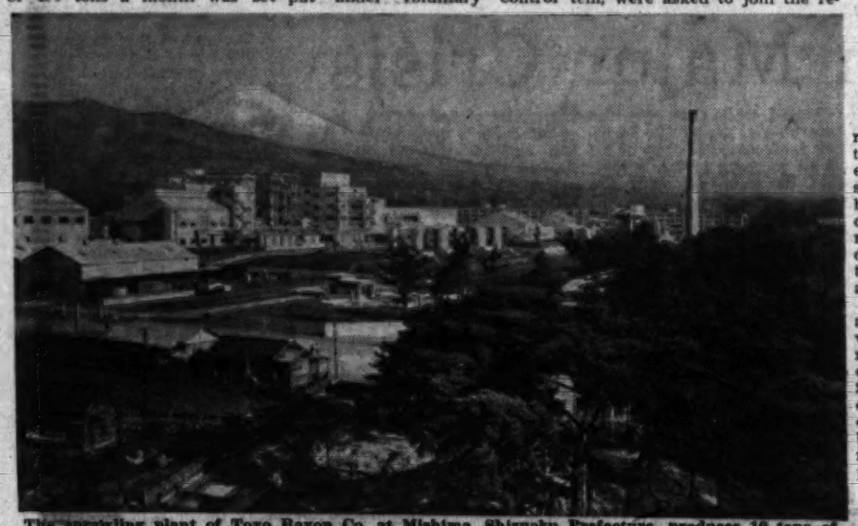
Demand for acrylic fibers will mount as a result of expansion of production facilities. Tetoron and other acrylic goods will find greater markets in future.

The Synthetic Textile Association plans to export 30 million pounds or 13,600 tons of rayon yarn in fiscal 1959 beginning April, or well over the volume of actual exports made during fiscal 1957.

The export target for rayon fabrics has been set at 317 million square meters. This, too, exceeds 1958 exports.

The favorable export trend since the second half of 1958 could be attributed to efforts of seven leading makers who set a two million pound export framework every month and effected a 20 per cent price cut.

No wholehearted optimism is warranted over the future of the chemical fiber industry this year. Export contracts have been showing signs of a decline because of the latest increase in rayon prices which is necessitating a lowering of the "stabilization price belt." It can be expected, however, that the industry will achieve a considerable pickup this year due to the recent recovery of general business conditions both at home and abroad.



The sprawling plant of Toyo Rayon Co. at Mishima, Shizuoku Prefecture, produces 10 tons of Tetoron a day under a technical agreement with Imperial Chemical Industries of Britain. Facilities are now being expanded with a view to tripling the daily output.

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SILK SUFFERS BAD SLUMP

But Export of Fabrics Marks All-Time High

The Japanese silk industry suffered one of the worst slumps in its history last year. An excessive raw silk supply in the spring marketing season drove the market to the verge of collapse.

The raw silk price was barely maintained, however, by emergency Government buying operations at the floor price of ¥190,000 per bale.

But obviously the Government cannot continue subsidizing a particular industry for an indefinite period. Thus, the initial price support policy, which had the effect of keeping the price at a level considerably higher than it otherwise would have been, was replaced last autumn by a policy of direct production control.

Recovery Starts

There came a pickup in the effective demand for raw silk toward the end of last year. The domestic silk market turned especially active with the turn of the year.

The Yokohama Silk Market saw the biggest volume of trading since August 1953, in the first three months of this year. Raw silk price currently runs as high as ¥2,900 per kilogram (¥174,000 per bale).

The basic factor responsible for the recovery was an increase of demand over supply.

The demand for raw silk took an upturn early last summer as both domestic and foreign buyers judged the price was at its bottom.

It was also supported by rising sales of high-class silk fabrics on the home market.

Meanwhile, foreign orders for Japanese silk goods started to increase. The volume of concluded export contracts for silk fabrics showed a steady upward curve starting as early as July and set a new postwar high record of 14 million square yards last October.

The price support by the Government affected raw silk exports unfavorably in the first half of last year. But with the recovery of the domestic silk market starting on its way, foreign buyers turned bullish and, as a result, the exports expanded to more than 6,000 bales a month in the October-December period.

The recovery in raw silk exports may also be explained by the fact that the scarcity of Red Chinese supply diverted part of European demand to Japanese products last year.

Raw Silk Production

The output of raw silk totaled 333,000 bales last year, of which 203,000 bales or about 61 per cent were supplied to the domestic market. The allocation to the home market was some 15 per cent less than that of the preceding year.

Exports totaled 47,000 bales or about 14 per cent, representing a sharp drop of 37 per cent from the level of the previous year. Total demand and supply were equated, finally, as the remaining 83,000 bales or nearly a quarter, were bought up by the Government and the Silk Surplus Stock Company. Apart from this, silk spinners refrained from marketing part of their spring output estimated at about 12,000 bales.

Despite these surpluses held by the stock company and some producers, the marketed volume of raw silk for the January-May period of this year is expected to be some 20 per cent below the corresponding period of last year.

This is mainly due to the fact that an excessive cocoon stock was eliminated and even a state of shortage set in as the result of the production rush by silk fabrics weavers to deliver their products to the public purchasing company before its purchase fund for the current year ran out.

Raw Silk Exports

The year 1958 saw only 46,758 bales of raw silk shipped abroad in all. It represented a sharp fall of 27,127 bales or 37 per cent as compared with the previous year. It was the worst slump in this line of export in the past 11 years.

The sharp decline in the over-all volume of raw silk exports last year is attributable in a large measure to the Government's attempt to stabilize raw silk price at a high level.

But, as noted before, the exports recovered above 6,000 bales a month in the third quarter of 1958 after falling as low as 1,960 bales last September.

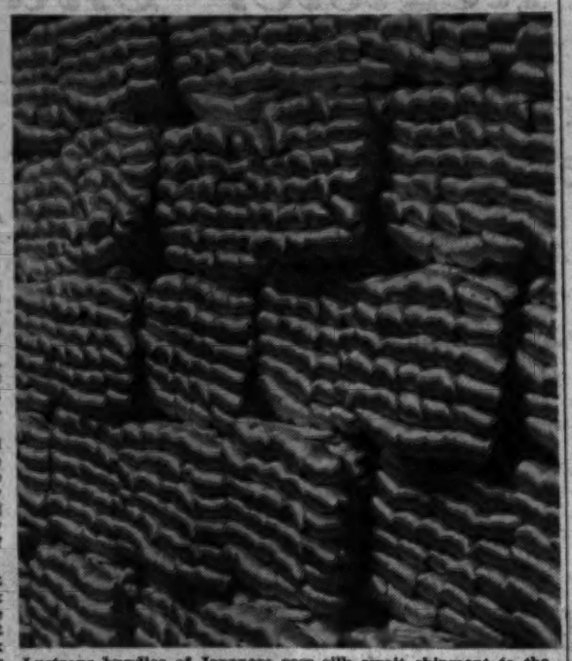
Thus, we may safely expect that they will remain on the present high level throughout this year.

Silk Fabrics Exports

In contrast with the stagnant state of raw silk exports, the exports of silk goods soared to 65,793,000 square yards in over-all figure last year, topping the previous high recorded in 1957 by 3,781,000 square yards or 6.7 per cent.

Silk fabric exports during 1958 are reviewed in the table below, again in comparison with 1957.

	1958 Exports	Changes as compared with 1957
Habutae	25,282	−5,182
Organdy	14,996	4,172
Fuji-silk	5,437	1,008
Shantung	5,166	2,928
Chiffon	1,475	−643
Total (including the miscellaneous items)	65,793	3,781



Lustrous bundles of Japanese raw silk await shipment to the home and foreign markets

Silk fabric exports made an upturn when the Government reduced the price of raw silk in the domestic market last September. Export contracts for silk fabrics started a sudden, sharp ascent in the following month.

A reduction in the export floor price carried out by the Japan Silk and Chemical Fibers Export Association also contributed to the expansion in silk goods exports.

Thirdly, the standardization of new silk fabric products such as organdy, fielle and chiffon in the same manner as conventional products like habutae is believed to have been instrumental to bringing about a considerable expansion in consumption in foreign markets.

In the U.S., for instance, Japanese silk goods are winning more popularity among consumers than rival silk products imported from Italy and Switzerland as well as cotton organdy and nylon products from Switzerland because of finer quality and cheaper prices.

The following table shows increases in the exports of silk goods to three major foreign markets in 1958.

(in 1,000 square yards)

	1958 Exports	Changes in comparison with 1957
U.S.A.	48,798	6,159
France	3,786	1,584
Canada	3,323	−2,862

We have noted thus far the three main factors which contributed to the prosperous silk goods exports in 1958.

Among various silk goods, organdy recorded the most remarkable expansion in exports. Organdy exports soared last year six times as high as in 1955. The best selling is the 6-momme, 42-inch width description. Some foreign buyers are now negotiating even October or November deliveries. The price, however, shows a mild upward curve.

Exports of Fuji silk, too, are increasing at an annual rate of one million square yards.

Fuji-silk weavers in various weaving centers are operating at full capacity.

Finally, we must take note of the fact that our silk industry is not without certain difficult problems. These include rise in the raw silk price, the shortage of silk yarn supply, and moves in the U.S. to raise the tariff on Japanese silk goods. The U.S. is reported to be considering increasing the tariff rate from 22.5 per cent at present to 30 per cent.

Despite the existence of these negative factors, business observers unanimously predict that silk exports will remain prosperous for a long time to come.

Recession Comes to End

Recovery of Wool Industry

The wool spinning industry in Japan is now rising out of a long recession thanks to the latest stabilization of raw wool prices and an increase in demand for woolen goods both at home and overseas markets.

Wool spinners were all out to beat the depression last year mainly by curtailing their production of yarns and fabrics.

Worsted yarn makers effected a 25 per cent production cut in December 1957, under administrative guidance of the Government. This failing to produce the anticipated result during the subsequent three months, they stepped up the curtailment rate to about 30 per cent in April 1958, under the "recommendation" of the Government.

In the field of woolen fabrics production, makers belonging to the Japan Woolen Fabrics Industry Association sealed about 30 per cent of their total weaving machines in January 1958. The retrenchment was continued in and after February, the same year, voluntarily pursuant to the Small Business Stabilization Law.

Later, on March 15, makers outside the association were ordered to join the retrenchment program to gain better effects of the output control.

Woolen yarn spinning was placed under operational control in and after July 1957. Production was cut by about 30 per cent.

The production control forced down the 1958 operation of worsted yarn mills to 57 per cent from the previous year's 77 per cent and that of woolen yarn mills to 55 per cent from 65. The rates for 1958 were the worst in postwar years.

Woolen yarn spinning was result dropped to 92,790 tons in 1958, a sharp decline of 20 per cent from the postwar record scored in the preceding year.

Production of woolen fabrics, on the other hand, swelled to a postwar record high of 220,790,000 square meters in 1958, showing a 9 per cent hike over the preceding year despite the chronic recession and a production cut. This was attributable to increased demand for fabrics for making Japanese and European style clothes and inadequate output control measures.

Output of worsted fabrics in 1958 recorded a 15 per cent increase over 1957. Specifically, suitings for men's, women's and children's wears went up sharply, while gabardine suffered a big drop. Woolen fabrics suffered a 3 per cent drop chiefly because of decreased demand for overcoat materials.

Disposal of Stockpiles

Disposal of stockpiles progressed satisfactorily in 1958 as the curtailment of production was carried out strictly according to the program and the demand exceeded production and the volume returned to the normal level during the second half of the same year. Stocks of worsted yarn and those of woolen yarn came down to 7,686 and 3,394 tons at the end of 1958 from 11,459 and 4,377 tons, respectively, from the end of 1957.

The increase in woolen fabrics stocks from 41,870,000 to 50,710,000 square meters was regarded as normal because it was in proportion to the improvement of demand.

The woolen market in Japan was badly shaken by the stabilization of prices of Australian raw wool. Yarn quotations which had continued to increase since the start of 1958 and reached the ¥900 level sagged to about ¥600 at the end of the year.

Exports

Woolen goods exports which had been increasing yearly reached 20,928 tons last year, an increase of one per cent over the preceding year. The value of shipments, however, recorded a 15 per cent decline to a total of $85,500,000 chiefly because of a drop of raw wool prices.

The increase in exports, though restricted to only one per cent, was to be welcomed because it could be interpreted to mean that Japan-made woolen goods have come to compete favorably with their foreign counterparts at overseas markets. Among woolen goods shipments, woolen yarn and fabrics declined, while knitted goods, such as sweaters and gloves, went up.

Woolen yarn stocks at the end of March, this year, were estimated to increase slightly over last yearend because the demand for woolen goods usually shows a seasonal drop in the January-March period.

The Woolen Yarn Spinning Association has decided to ease the output restrictions for the April-June period to 20 per cent, 10 per cent less than the present. The easing of restrictions has been decided for the first time in 20 months because of favorable circumstances, such as the return of woolen yarn stocks to a normal level of about a month's supply, the approach of a peak of demand for woolen goods during the April-June period and the anticipated hike in monthly demand for the yarn to the 3,300-ton level.

The rate of production cut for worsted yarn is expected to remain at the present level of 30 per cent in the April-June period and relaxation of this rate to be postponed until after July.

Worsted yarn exports this year, however, are estimated to reach more than $100 million in value, although the volume itself is not expected to score any substantial increase. The improvement of exports in value is based on the recent rise in demand for high-class carded yarn products. At any rate, it is expected that the industry will enjoy bigger demand both at domestic and overseas markets.

Imports of raw wool, meanwhile, totaled 935,000 bales in 1958, a drop of 11,000 bales from 946,000 bales for 1957. This was due to a big slash of foreign exchange allocation effected during the year.

Meanwhile, raw wool consumption in the country in 1958 suffered a 249,000-bale decline as compared with 1,178,000 bales for the preceding year. This boosted the stocks of raw wool in the nation at the end of 1958 to 310,000 bales, 50,000 bales over the end of 1957.

This year, raw wool imports are expected to increase with the progress of disposal of unsold stockpiles and an easing of production curtailment regulations. It is estimated that raw wool imports for this year will reach some 950,000 to one million bales, showing an increase of about 20 per cent over last year.

Despite anticipation of such prosperity, a number of problems are still awaiting solution. They are the disposal of excessive production facilities, shifting of raw wool imports from the framework of the foreign exchange allocation system to the automatic approval import basis and how to compete with the various new kinds of man-made fibers.

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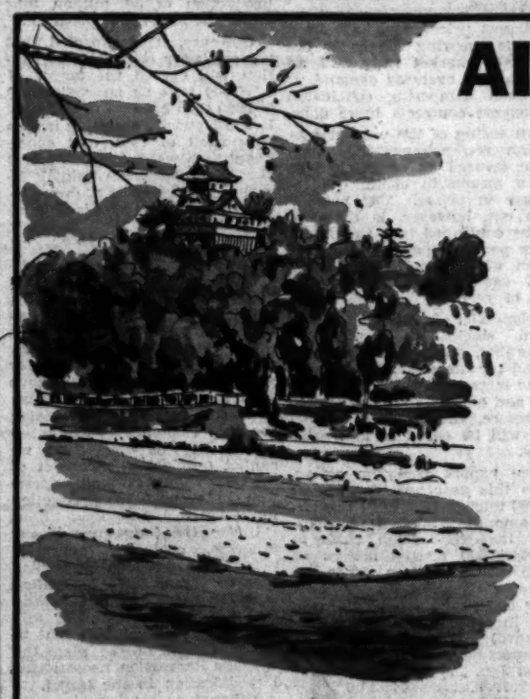

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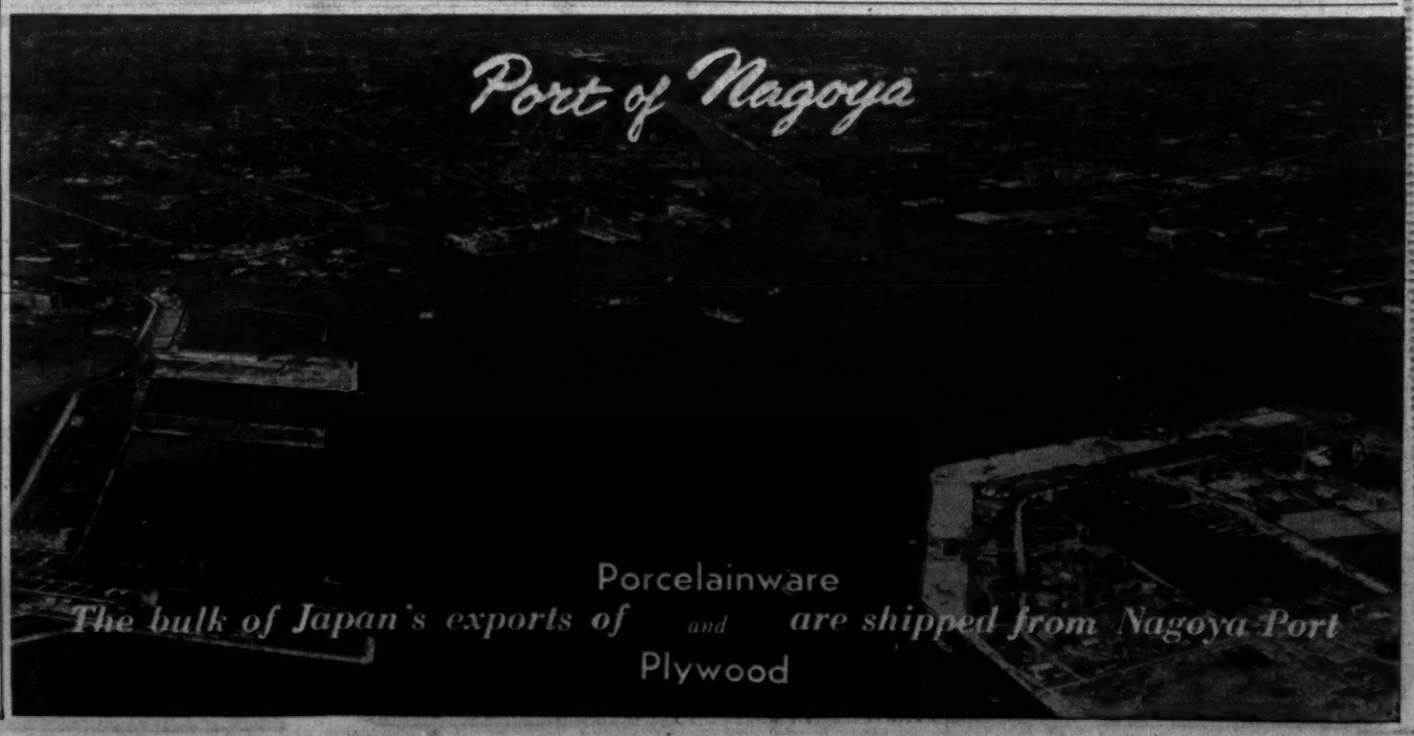

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Coal Stocks Register Sharp Increase

Production Target for 1959 Slashed by 13 Per Cent

The business depression has began to tell vividly on coal industry, which is now compelled to tackle the unfavorable business situation created by a sharp increase in the stocks of coal.

Let us first review the situation concerning the production and stockpiling of coal (in 1,000 tons) in the past two years:

	Amount of Production 1958	1957	Increase or Decrease	Amount of Coal Stocked by Industry
April	3843	4440	—597	2,735
May	3788	4477	—689	3,242
June	3773	4313	—540	3,668
July	4289	4363	— 74	4,128
August	3797	3977	—180	4,087
September	4299	4266	— 33	4,302
October	4436	4269	+167	4,713
November	4174	4674	—500	4,675
December	4425	4626	—201	4,555

The fact that the monthly output of 1958, (as shown in the above table) was less than that of the previous year may be attributed to the 15 per cent and 10 per cent curtailments of production effected since the latter half of 1958 respectively by big mine operators and minor operators. Despite the cut, the industry's stock of coal is continuously increasing. The reason is that the output restriction is not maintained at the desired rate because all companies adopt vague plans in view of their relations with workers' unions.

Moreover, no curb is placed on coal of special descriptions, whose shortage is in sharp contrast with the surplus supply of coal in general. After all, the swelling of coal stock is caused chiefly by insufficient production cuts, which lowered the output by only 3 per cent in large mines and 5 per cent in small mines when compared with the previous year.

As a result, the annual production, which stood at 53 million tons in the first half of fiscal 1958, dropped to 51,600,000 tons in October, when the restriction of coal production was intensified. Thereafter, the output showed no marked fluctuation until in December it fell further to the 50 million ton level. This was still one million tons in excess of the target of 49 million tons.

On the other hand, the monthly demands for coal were as shown hereunder (in 1,000 tons):

	Demands in 1958 Domestic Coal	Imported Coal	Total	Demands in 1957	Increase or Decrease
April	3345	393	3738	4717	— 977
May	3279	338	3617	4846	—1229
June	3348	394	3742	4819	—1077
July	3818	459	4277	4911	— 634
August	3849	399	4248	4505	— 257
September	4087	400	4489	4914	— 425
October	4031	374	4405	4797	— 392
November	4218	310	4528	5140	— 612
December	4547	308	4855	5167	— 312

The comparison between monthly figures of 1957 and 1958 reveals that they went down considerably during the one-year period. It is quite natural that oversupply and slower demands should result in the sudden growth of coal stocks, which thus remained at the abnormally high level of 4,600,000 tons even during the high-demand season starting October.

At this rate, it is predicted that by March this year the stockpile will total more than 10 million tons—4,400,000 tons of it to be held by mine operators and six million tons by large consumers. The grave effect, which it is feared may be produced by the off-season stock of 10 million tons, must be avoided by over-all planning.

Anyway, some remedy is required against the current business depression because the supply-demand situation of coal during fiscal 1959 does not warrant optimism.

According to the tentative estimate of the International Trade and Industry Ministry, the consumption of domestic coal for fiscal 1959 will amount to 51,300,000 tons or 2,500,000 tons more than fiscal 1958. This estimate is based on a possible rise of 6.3 per cent—a reasonable expectation—in the mining and manufacturing industries production index.

As a result of this rise, the consumption of coal, including imported coal, should amount to 57,700,000 tons, or 8 per cent higher than the 53,700,000 tons consumed in fiscal 1958.

After 4,400,000 tons of imported coal and two million tons of miscellaneous coals are deducted from the total amount, there will remain 51,300,000 tons of domestic coal to be consumed.

The Coalmine Operators' Association expects the consumption of 50,800,000 tons. Consequently, if 2,500,000 tons of coal in stock are to be disposed of within the current fiscal year, the production of coal must be held down to 40 million tons.

A decision has been reached also at talks between the MITI and coal-mine operators to set the fiscal 1959 target of coal production at 53,700,000 tons. This means that the production curtailment rate will be 13 per cent against the production capacity of 56,600,000 tons and 15 per cent against the target production of 58 million tons under the long-range program.

However, it is expected that the stock for electricity generation will exceed the target of 3,200,000 tons by approximately 500,000 tons because of sufficient hydroelectricity resulting from a long spell of rain and subsequent high water level. Against this background, an opinion favoring restriction of the production to 48 million tons is gaining ground in the coal industry world.

The reason is that no restrictions were imposed on special kinds of coal (i.e., those used as raw material for the tar industry) because of shortage, with the consequence that mining firms specializing in coal for general use (fuel coal) have been hard hit and the production cost soared, threatening the very existence of the enterprise. In this connection we cannot overlook the conflict of interests among coal-mine operators in respect to production limitation.

Under the long-range power program, coal-mine operators planned to produce 56 million tons for fiscal 1958, 58 million tons for fiscal 1959, 64 million tons for fiscal 1962 and 72 million tons for fiscal 1965, but in the first year of the plan the business depression necessitated a modification in the target.

Although attention is now drawn to the over-all measures to cope with this difficult situation, nothing has yet been decided regarding the energy policy beyond the long-range program which has been already formulated. There are various measures which can be adopted by coal-mine operators themselves, but they are still under consideration and none of them has been put into practice.

Some of the plans under contemplation are: Exploitation of new coal mines with emphasis on shaft mining; adjustment of mine lots, conclusion of long-term sales contracts with large consumers as a means of balancing supply and demand; establishment of an organ for purchasing surplus products; reduction of coal transportation costs, including railway freight; simplification of classification of coal by quality (there are 2,000 different kinds of coal now); prevention of sharp fluctuation in coal prices and fixing of standard prices to secure sound transactions.

Both the Government and coal-mine operators hope to prevent importation of heavy oil and foreign coal in order to keep up the demand for domestic coal proportionate to the increased production. On the other hand, the consumer goods industries, including electric power plants wish that they can use more oil as far as the foreign exchange reserves permit, because coal is much more expensive than oil. Production costs can be lowered by replacing coal by oil as fuel, particularly at this time when competition is becoming stiff in the oil market. The ammonium sulphate industry, for instance, is discarding coal in favor of oil and gas. Otherwise, the industry cannot survive the severe competition.

With the improvement of Japan's international accounts and with the increase in the foreign currency holdings, voices are expected to be raised for the easing of control over oil consumption. The coal industry may no longer be allowed to rely on the Government's "coal first" policy. Coal miners will be urgently required to pull down the price of coal to compete with heavy oil.

To reduce the coal price, production should not be restricted because it would result in higher prime cost.

However, the irony is that Japanese coal miners must cut their output since the demand is dull.

Another great difficulty lies in the fact that the Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Union is the most influential among labor unions in this country. Coal mines have endeavored to cut down costs through modernization of production based chiefly on extensive introduction of shaft-mining, but the saving in costs is canceled by the loss suffered as a result of the frequent strikes staged by miners unions in demands for higher wages. Moreover, the walkouts cause uneasiness to consumers, who get worried about the supply of coal.

One of the most illustrative examples of the perversity of the miner unionists is seen in the case of the Mitsui Coal Mining Co., which is one of the leading firms in the field. When the company suffered a large deficit due to the business depression and labor offensives, the union turned a deaf ear to the management's plea and refused any cooperation to rebuild the company. Far from cooperating, the union launched another strike to push the management deeper into trouble.

Some financial leaders think these radical tendencies of the mine unions must be remedied even if it means sacrificing a couple of mines.

To provide against these financial risks, major mining firms are recently branching out into different fields of business. It is said that the number of these subsidiary enterprises has already amounted to 60.

Representative subsidiary companies affiliated with the Mitsui Mining Co. are: The Mitsui Construction Co. (with a capital of ¥100 million), the Muromachi Marine Transportation Co. (capital: ¥50 million), the Mitsui Salt Industry Co. (capital: ¥50 million), the Mitsui Mine Post Co., the Mitsui Briquette Manufacturing Co., Sanen Shoji, etc.

In addition, the Mitsui Mining Co. has embarked upon the development of natural gas in Shizuoka Prefecture and plans to go into the cement business.

The Mitsubishi Mining Co. one of the big two of miners (Mitsui is the other), has under its influence the following concerns:

The Mitsubishi Cement Co. (capital: ¥100 million), Sakido Seien (capital: ¥100 million), Chikuho Sekkai Kogyo (capital: ¥60 million), Sanko Sangyo, Bibai Rentan, Hokkaido Satetsu Kogyo, Nitto Nenryo, etc.

The Sumitomo Coal Mining Co.'s subsidiary companies are: The Izumi Shipping Co. (capital: ¥100 million), Seika Engyo (capital: ¥80 million), Okunai Rentan, Shoka Kogyo, etc.

The Sumitomo Coal Mining Co. also plans to tap natural gas in Miyazaki Prefecture.

The companies affiliated with Hokkaido Tanko Kisen are the following four: Hokkaido Fudosan or the Hokkaido Realty Co. (capital: ¥100 million), Hokusei Kaiun or the Hokusei Marine Transportation Co. (capital: ¥192 million), Sumida Tanko or the Sumida Coal Mining Co., Hobetsu Tanko or the Hobetsu Coal Mining Co., etc.

Further, Hokkaido Tanko Kisen has a plan to make its way into the field of coal chemistry.

As evident from the foregoing, coal-mine operators aim at emergence from difficulty by multiple management, but their subsidiary enterprises are unexceptionally on a small scale. Accordingly, the operation of coal mines cannot be stabilized unless the coal-mining industry itself recovers from depression. It is considered that the prerequisite for putting the industry on its feet is the formulation of a sound energy policy.

Pit-head elevator at one of the many large coal mines in Kyushu

Cotton Goods

Continued From Page 25

bales a month, a drop of about 13,000 bales from the previous year's monthly average of 127,400 bales. The reduction was ascribed to decreased demand for cotton goods for processing rubber goods, electric wire and fishing nets and not to a drop in personal consumption.

1959 Outlook

The cotton industry has scored considerable developments since the turn of the year. The Japan Cotton Spinners Association estimates that cotton goods production in the United States and India will improve during the January-March period, while that in other cotton-producing countries will be maintained steadily.

In Japan, the association expects cotton goods production in the January-March period to fall slightly behind 33,800 tons or 186,000 bales for the previous three-month period. Cotton fabrics production is expected to maintain the monthly level of 204 million sq. yds. for the October-December period of last year.

Exports of cotton fabrics, which began to go up in January, will reach a monthly total of 84 million square meters because of the anticipated increase in demand in Southeast Asia, procession of American-furnished raw cotton for Burma and shipments in the framework of reparations payments to Indonesia.

Domestic demand is expected to remain at the monthly volume of 129,000 bales for the October-December period of last year and stocks at the end of March to aggregate 432,000 bales.

Actually, the cotton yarn market has been following a rising streak since the turn of the year. The 40s cotton yarn, for example, has been quoted at ¥94,000 a bale, sending up the per bale income of producers to ¥20,000.

Export prices, too, have been on the upswing thanks to the domestic market rally and an increase in overseas demand. It is even hampering conclusion of export contracts these days.

An easing of the present operation retrenchment has thus been favored by various circles as a means to check the increase in prices. The production cut, however, is expected to be continued into the April-June period because any relaxation of control, it is feared, will again result in oversupply of yarn.

Disposal of unsold cotton yarn stocks is progressing favorably, however, and the demand for the product is expected to increase both in this country and abroad. It is expected, therefore, that the operational cut will be eased in and after July.

The export goal for cotton yarn this year has been set at 10,796 tons or 23,800,000 pounds, an amount estimated for 1958, and that for cotton cloth at 1,166,360,000 square meters or 1,395 million square yards, an increase of about 10 per cent over last year.

Cotton Yarn Export Prices in January 1959
(In cents per yard)

Description	Export Price at End of Jan.	Export Price on Jan. 20	Price Offered on Jan. 20
2003	11.9	12.0	11.6
2015	13.7	15.1	14.3
2020	13.0	14.1	13.6
40s broad	16.9	18.4	17.6

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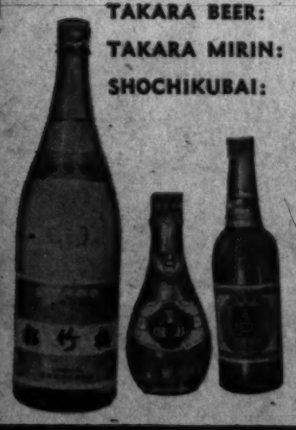

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Exports Also High

Record Production In Sewing Machines

As of February, this year, Japan has produced as many as 15 million sewing machines since production of the machine was started in this country in the early 1920's. This record is only second to that of the United States and Britain.

Prewar production of sewing machines was generally low, the record high annual output in 1949 being about 157,000. After the war, however, productivity rose sharply as Japanese industries recovered from the setback during the war. The big expansion of Japan's sewing machine output after the end of the war is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Annual Output of Home-Use Sewing Machines

1950	513,000
1951	1,079,000
1952	1,322,000
1953	1,394,000
1954	1,439,000
1955	1,803,000
1956	1,898,000
1957	2,253,000
1958	2,285,000

In parallel with the growing productivity, the quality of Japanese products improved a great deal with the cost of production going down year by year. Although Japan had, for its domestic demands, depended upon the import from the United States before the war, Japanese products are now overwhelming American products in the United States. About 57 per cent of the whole export amount was exported to the United States last year to supply nearly half the American domestic demands.

The export figure for Japanese sewing machines, about 80 per cent of the total output, is the second biggest among Japanese export goods, only second to that of vessels. Last year's export figure reached 1,730,000, worth $47,390,000, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Export Amount and Value of Sewing Machines

	Home-Use Machines	Industrial-Use Machines	Parts	Total
1955				
Number	1,511,001	24,865		1,535,866
Value ($1,000)	33,522	1,265	3,930	38,717
1956				
Number	1,452,314	32,344		1,484,658
Value ($1,000)	32,691	1,535	5,304	39,530
1957				
Number	1,715,965	29,367		1,745,332
Value ($1,000)	41,101	1,601	5,051	47,753
1958				
Number	1,709,517	22,428		1,731,945
Value ($1,000)	41,603	1,395	4,393	47,392

Although the totals in 1958 dipped slightly from 1957, a high standard, attained in 1957 as an increase of 21 per cent from the previous year, was maintained. As shown in Table 2, 98.7 per cent of the total export in the past year was occupied by home-use sewing machines.

The most important customer is the United States, to which about 52 per cent of the total sewing machine export value was exported last year, as shown in the table 3.

Of last year's total, exports to the United States, Canada, Iran, Thailand and Venezuela increased, while those to Chile and Peru declined slightly.

Table 3. Export Amount and Value of Home-use Sewing Machines (1958)

	Number	Value ($1,000)
United States	981,916	23,655
Iran	76,724	1,774
Canada	74,801	1,744
Union of South Africa	40,847	1,405
Singapore	27,134	1,097
Mexico	33,789	904
Thailand	21,875	841
Venezuela	21,013	772
Peru	22,236	718
Australia	21,637	669
Hongkong	28,147	635
The Philippines	19,486	566
West Germany	32,751	547
Cuba	13,883	474
Brazil	7,358	442
Korea	6,646	411
Belgium	15,214	405
Iraq	8,736	278
South Vietnam	10,550	268
Malaya	7,432	263

Despite the fact that Japanese products are strong enough to compete in the international market, with the high quality and low price, Japanese manufacturers are taking several self-regulatory measures in an effort to avoid unnecessary competition in export. The Federation of Sewing Machine Export Adjustment Corporations has set the export amount of Japanese products every three months according to the overseas condition of demands for the products, while the Japan Sewing Machine Export Corporation has fixed an export price agreement among manufacturers in an effort to maintain price stability.

With these self-regulatory measures on the part of Japan's manufacturers, Japanese products are enjoying high popularity abroad among the products of advanced countries. Now that the export channel for Japanese sewing machines has been established, it is expected that the products, centering around the zigzag-type, which is regarded as of high-class ranking, will record further developments in the field of exports hereafter.

Camera Export Still Booming

Export of cameras—one of Japan's proudest items of merchandise for overseas markets—is continuing to enjoy a steady boom.

For several years up to 1957, Japan's camera export to the U.S. amounted to 20 to 30 per cent of West German exports but during the past two years, the export volume increased by leaps and bounds until it outstripped the German record in some months.

The encouraging showing has been brought about by a number of factors among which may be mentioned the low prices, qualitative improvement and increased publicity activities.

Type-wise, 35mm lens cameras account for the bulk of Japanese camera exports. The best market is the United States, followed by Canada and Hongkong. Export to the European market, though still small at present, promises a bright future for the Japanese camera industry.

Japanese camera manufacturers, however, will have to slow down their excessive competition if they are to win a greater share of the overseas market. They must also modernize their production equipment and carry out more vigorous publicity campaigns and postsale consumer services in the Western U.S. market and Europe.

Binoculars are a typical export item; more than 90 per cent of the total output is destined for the overseas market. As in the case of cameras, Japanese binoculars have overwhelmed their German counterparts on the U.S. market. The chief selling points, as in the case of cameras, are low prices and superior quality.

The U.S. is the major market, followed by Sweden and Canada.

Major optical products exported to the U.S. are binoculars, telescopes, opera glasses and field glasses and Japanese exports account for nearly 40 per cent of the total consumption.

Lately, however, there has developed a distressing situation in the U.S. market. As demand increased and cheap ($3-$4) Japanese products began flooding the U.S. market, general importers with no experience in handling optical products began handling these goods with the result that the sales network has been thrown into confusion and profit margin cut down. The inevitable result has been a bad reputation for Japanese products.

Alarmed by the development, Japanese optical products manufacturers have organized export associations to insure the observance of minimum export prices and control of "outsiders."

Camera Exports by Markets and Types

	35mm with focal plane shutters	Other 35mm lens cameras (including monofocal reflex cameras)	Bifocal reflex cameras	Folding cameras	Midget cameras	Camera lenses
U.S.	16,475	154,698	72,598	1,731	52,261	184,580
Canada	4,119	30,108	13,413	15	3,646	21,992
Hongkong	1,909	6,223	5,615	29	1,691	64,465
Singapore	1,240	4,827	4,279	632	1,773	5,052
Sweden	311	2,274	8,301	—	569	8,828
Netherlands	264	6,571	5,804	256	481	5,192
Others	9,353	94,439	63,219	4,125	39,471	102,311
Total	33,671	299,140	173,229	6,788	99,892	392,420

Camera Export by Types

	1956	1957	1958
35mm cameras with focal plane shutters	26,990	31,653	33,671
35mm cameras with lens shutters	137,810	248,270	299,140
Bifocal reflex cameras	150,018	204,996	173,229
Spare lenses	266,663	288,429	392,440

Binocular Export

(Exclusive of opera glasses)

	1956	1957	1958
U.S.	669,058	850,678	702,254
Sweden	67,905	97,421	143,459
Canada	82,114	59,701	74,077
Switzerland	11,153	40,470	87,090
Australia	18,631	22,293	19,634
Denmark	13,428	23,495	14,652
Union of S. Africa	13,866	23,140	11,568
Netherlands	15,838	23,588	30,799
Belgium	9,323	18,101	31,450
Singapore	5,865	12,856	5,805
New Zealand	12,268	15,511	6,284
W. Germany	1,769	13,391	50,936
Norway	9,601	10,865	9,685
Aden	9,155	11,417	22,780
Hongkong	10,527	10,857	8,160
Total	1,002,596	1,293,092	1,315,999

Japanese camera makers are working full steam to meet the booming demand both at home and abroad.

Bright Outlook for Exports

Continued From Page 13

ger list of goods, such as steel flatware, plywood, nails, silk fabrics, vinyl chloride, sodium glutamate, shovels, scoops, sewing machines, canned goods and cotton and woolen goods, and transistor radios, has been considered for import control.

Japan cannot expect to boost its exports either to Argentina or Brazil for some time to come. Japan cannot yet recover its export accounts, totaling $80 million, from Argentina, and with Brazil, a problem of discontinuing the open account system is still pending. Japan exported $40 million to $50 million worth of goods to each of these countries a year in the past.

The suspension of trade with Communist China since early 1958 is also a difficult problem to be tackled for promotion of exports.

Despite these unfavorable factors, hopes can be entertained for improvement of Japan's foreign trade. As has already been stated above, the world economy is coming to life gradually but steadily and this will boost the volume of world exports to $100,000 million this year or well over $6,000 million for last year.

Japan's exports have been showing a twofold increase over the world's exports as a whole. If, therefore, world exports rise by 0.6 per cent this year as estimated, the nation's exports will improve by at least 10 per cent.

The Economic Planning Agency figures the volume of the nation's exports to be cleared by the custom-office will reach $3,230 million or 12.2 per cent increase over last year. This will include exports which will not be cashed directly, such as those made under deferred payment and economic cooperation agreements, but the agency expects the actual foreign exchange receipts from export to reach $3,000 million or about 10 per cent over last year.

This estimate, informed sources say, will not prove too optimistic as the nation's exports last year rose by 0.6 per cent, while the world exports sagged by 5 to 6 per cent. They opine it will not be impossible for Japan to increase its exports to that level, if it makes better use of export promotion measures for underdeveloped nations in Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

The volume of Japanese exports to Southeast Asia suffered a 10 per cent drop last year. This loss can be recouped this year, however, as exports to the Philippines and Indonesia under the reparations frameworks have got fully under way and, accordingly, more exports of steel and textile goods as well as machinery will be made to these countries this year.

To India, the accommodation of yen loans will be stepped up opening the way for more Japanese exports to that country. Little or no increase can be expected, however, in imports to Burma, Thailand and Singapore. Even a drop may be suffered.

Almost about the same amount of exports can be expected to the United States because consumer demand there will rise as a result of the present fast economic recovery. It is recalled the nation's exports to that country improved by about 10 per cent last year.

Exports to European markets last year swelled somewhat, but this year it will be hampered by the recent recovery of currency convertibility by various countries and the start of the European Common Market.

Japan, therefore, will be required to increase its imports from Europe, if it hopes to boost its exports to that area. Fortunately, Japan now needs more foreign products and, moreover, economic conditions in Europe are on the way to development.

Meanwhile, there is a growing speculation that Japan's trade with Communist China, suspended since last year, will be resumed this summer. Should this dream come true, Japan would certainly succeed in selling about $50 million worth of goods, or about the same as exported during the first half of last year, to that country.

These indications lead us to the speculation that Japan's foreign exchange receipts this year will reach $3,000 million as has been estimated by the Government.

Trend of Export From 1950 to 1958

(Custom-House Clearings)

Year	Value (In $1 Million)	Comparison Previous Year (%)
1950	820	160.8
51	1,355	165.2
51	1,273	93.9
53	1,275	100.2
54	1,629	127.8
55	2,011	123.4
56	2,501	124.1
57	2,858	114.3
58	2,876	100.6

Actual Exports in 1950

(Custom-House Clearings)

Item	Value (In $1,000)	Comparison with Previous Year (%)	rate against Total (%)
Foods and Drinks	235,804	128.7	8.2
Marine Products	171,120	140.1	6.0
Textiles and Their Products	891,428	87.8	31.0
Raw Silk	22,491	53.7	0.8
Cotton Yarn	20,651	75.9	0.7
Rayon Yarn	10,087	69.4	0.4
Spun Rayon Yarn	14,847	70.2	0.5
Cotton Cloth	276,888	87.4	9.6
Silk Cloth	34,341	160.4	1.2
Woolen Cloth	34,003	76.3	1.2
Rayon Cloth	61,812	82.9	2.1
Spun Rayon Cloth	126,538	82.5	4.4
Apparel	148,859	104.2	5.2
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	137,732	109.4	4.8
Fertilizer	66,437	103.9	2.3
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	106,882	91.8	3.7
Cement	26,988	69.9	0.9
Chinaware	48,274	94.5	1.7
Metals and Their Products	371,464	114.9	12.9
Iron and Steel	250,078	114.9	12.9
Nonferrous Metals	33,122	79.7	1.1
Metal Products	88,264	122.0	3.1
Machinery	626,734	99.6	21.8
Textile Machine Parts	27,009	83.2	0.9
Sewing Machines	42,962	100.6	1.5
Ships	334,768	95.2	11.6
Others	506,222	109.0	17.6
Lumber	25,811	113.1	0.9
Toys	61,500	100.0	2.1
Plywood	55,431	100.7	1.9
Total	2,876,266	100.6	100.0

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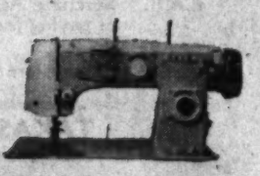

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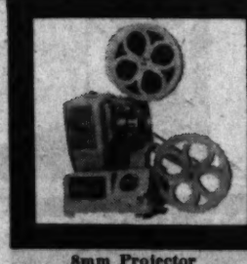

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Timepiece Production Soaring Year by Year

Japan's watch and clock production has been growing so rapidly these years that the annual output is expected to exceed domestic demand by the end of this year.

During the years immediately after the war, Japan's watch and clock manufacturers were not able to meet the domestic need due to the backwardness in production facilities. Export was absolutely out of the question then. Imported foreign watches especially had been overwhelming Japanese products both in quality and quantity.

However, a series of technical innovations adopted by the industry a few years ago contributed greatly to the modernization of production processes. Mass production of watches and clocks got on the right track and the quality of the products consequently has become improved.

The annual watch output jumped from 2,640,000 in 1956 to 3,370,000 in 1957 and to 4,250,000 in 1958, an increase of 26 per cent over 1957 and nearly 100 per cent over 1955. This year's output is expected to be up to some five million against a possible effective domestic demand of around 4,800,000. The total monthly output by four Japanese watch manufacturers, namely the Daini Seikosha Co. (Hattori & Co.), Citizen Watch Co., Orient Watch Co. and Takano Seimitsu Kogyo Co., is estimated at about 450,000 at present.

The increase in the output of Japanese watches, on the other hand, resulted in the decrease of foreign watch imports to this country. The import amount, after marking a peak at 330,000 in 1957, declined to 220,000 in 1958 and is still on a downturn tendency this year. Chances are that in the near future the requirement for imported foreign watches would go down to the extent that the demand would be limited to only a few kinds of high-class watches.

Smuggling of foreign watches, which was once reportedly to be as many as 60,000 to 70,000 monthly has also decreased to about half these days thanks to strict control measures.

Export Problems

With output nearing the point of exceeding domestic demands, a need for export promotion is felt in order to find an outlet for possible surplus production.

However, the industry has not yet been well prepared for export expansion as it had long been fully occupied only in catching up with domestic demands.

To begin with, the biggest trouble facing the industry concerning export expansion is the shortage of export markets. Export markets for Japanese watches have been limited to only a handful of Southeast Asian countries such as Communist China, Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan and Ceylon. Of these countries, Communist China was the most important customer to which Japan exported about 190,000 watches out of the total export amount of 203,141 in 1956. However, Japan's total watch export dropped to 60,105 in 1958 as Communist China suspended trade with this country. To make the matter worse, other Southeast Asian customers have been more or less suffering from dollar shortage as well as political instability these years, thus leaving little hope for Japan to increase export amount for these areas.

The only way to push foward the export promotion under the circumstances is to open new markets positively in the United States, Canada and Middle East.

The next problem is the fact that Japan is largely left behind in the international sales competition of the products. An average international f.o.b. price for a watch is around $3.60 to $4 today, while the domestic wholesaler's price of a Japanese watch (17-jewel) is about ¥4,000 ($11). This indicates that an extensive effort to reduce the production cost is an absolute requirement for the industry to thrust into the international market.

This Year's Export

According to the estimate of the Japan Watch and Clock Industry Association, this year's export of the products will reach at least 100,000, despite existing unfavorable factors.

Since the turn of the year, the Orient Watch Co. has already made an export contract for 20,000 watches (10,000 men's watches and 10,000 women's watches, both of 17 jewels), whereas other manufacturers have also received orders from the United States and France. The industry as a whole is reported this year to be taking a positive step for more exports to recover the record attained before the trade with Communist China was suspended.

However, lack of public relations and market research activities on the part of the industry are regarded as so inadequate that Japanese watches are generally underestimated compared with the same kind of Swiss or German watches in world markets. For instance, a Japanese watch which is about equivalent to a $4 (f.o.b. price) Swiss watch is valued at less than $3.60 at present. It is hoped that Japanese manufacturers will make more substantial efforts to reduce the production cost and to raise the name of Japanese products in the world through the means of effective advertisement.

Although the industry is planning the establishment of an export corporation to promote exports, whether its target to export as much as 10 per cent of the total output is realized or not seems to depend largely upon the possibility of the resumption of trade with Communist China and the opening of new markets in the United States, Canada and other countries.

Girl workers give alarm clocks a final check before passing them as fit for shipment to the consumer market.

Pearls are graded according to size, color and luster by a skilled employe of a Japanese pearl culture company.

Japanese Pearls Enjoy Big Reputation Abroad

Riding the crest of today's worldwide "Japan Boom," Japanese cultured pearls have won the greatest popularity abroad so far recorded in the industry's history.

Here are some indications:

A Scandinavian newspaper recently compiled an extensive report on the Japan cultured pearl industry.

The cultured pearl exhibit at last year's Japan Trade Fair in Sydney, Australia, drew such crowds that a Tokyo trading firm subsequently closed out Japan's first substantial pearl deal in the subcontinent.

The Atlas Maru, floating Japan Trade Fair, has cabled the cultured pearl is a big crowd gatherer in all her Latin American port calls.

Last year, while the nation's major exports dipped from the world recession, cultured pearl exports jumped 10 per cent to 33,750 kilograms, bringing $1,800,000 foreign exchange into the exchequer's pocket book.

Who is buying the cultured pearl from Japan?

Export Markets

The United States is Japan's best customer, buying 60 per cent of total exports. Other major foreign clients with increasing pearl purchases are Switzerland, West Germany, Scandinavia, Canada and Australia.

Among underdeveloped nations, India buys most, importing huge quantities of low-quality pearls for coffin ornaments.

Seventy per cent of the pearls exported are in necklaces. The remainder are mainly low-quality loose pearls destined to India.

Ninety-eight per cent of the pearls cultured in Japan are exported. Why? According to leading pearl manufacturer Mikimoto Pearl Co., the Japanese people simply cannot afford the cultured pearl's high price tag. Minimum price for a necklace strand is ¥5,000.

Instead, the Japanese buy artificial pearls (costume jewelry) at about ¥1,000 a necklace or piece.

Although Kokichi Mikimoto cultivated his first pearls back in 1908, prewar export was mostly in low-quality pearls to India. The luxury boom in cultured pearls came only in the late 1940's with the American Occupation. Occupation personnel, intrigued with the beauty and low price of the cultured pearl here, introduced it back home.

And as demand spread through Canada to Europe, the Japanese were able to increase quality. Today, only 14 years after the 1945 surrender, the cultured pearl is on sale in virtually every major country in the world. Even the long-guarded Mikimoto cultivation technique has been exported to Burma and Australia under joint Japan-foreign enterprise.

The cultured pearl is but another sign of Japan's phenomenal postwar economic recovery.

Pearl cultivation is limited to six areas in Japan: 80 per cent in the warm Pacific waters that lap the original pearl farms of Mikimoto at Shima Peninsula, Mie Prefecture; 15 per cent in Omura Bay, Nagasaki Prefecture; and 5 per cent spread throughout Ehime, Kochi, Wakayama and Kumamoto prefectures.

Manufacturers number 2,000 to 3,000, but 10 firms with comprehensive production account for half the total output. Most of the other 2,000 to 3,000 companies are one pearl-raft affairs with family members serving as divers.

However, even Mikimoto Co. operates on a modest ¥20 million capital base.

Trouble Abroad

This fractionalization of the pearl industry has caused lethal cut-throat competition abroad. Small manufacturers, desperate for orders, are prone to grab up the first bill of sales waved in their face by any fly-by-night foreign buyer—and at any price.

The upshot is that the buyer subsequently dumps the pearls for a fast buck on a foreign jewelry market. That nation's domestic jewelry makers scream tariff—and the Japanese pearl industry as a whole catches the flak.

Besides the shaky pearl market, there was simultaneously a decline in quality several years ago. For, to meet demand, the small-time Japanese pearl manufacturer had been sacrificing quality for volume, turning out imperfect pearls in one or two years when the major firms were taking up to five.

Two years ago a crisis impended in the pearl industry. However, a last-minute price stabilization plan was adopted, and tons of imperfect pearls were dumped into Tokyo Bay to protect the name of the Japanese cultured pearl abroad.

"Should this excess in competition continue to be eliminated," a high official of the Japan Export and Trade Promotion Agency said, "the reputation of Japanese national pearls in the world export market will stay firm for years to come."

Japan's Monopoly

Actually, Japan has an absolute monopoly over cultured pearl production. No competitor is likely to enter the market for the time being—thanks to a ban on exporting cultivation techniques, except under joint Japanese-foreign auspices.

However, the artificial pearl industry (costume jewelry) is a strong competitor—both at home and abroad.

At home artificial pearls are produced in cottage industries in Osaka, Wakayama, Hyogo, Hiroshima and Aichi Prefectures. Artificial pearl dealers, with an average capital accumulation of under ¥1 million, pay housewives piecemeal for semi-products, then process them themselves for wholesale trade.

Two-thirds of Japan's artificial pearls are exported, major buyers again being the United States (50 per cent) and Canada plus Italy.

However, export volume once greater than that of cultured pearls, is fast diminishing. In January-November of 1958 the industry earned only ¥700,000 abroad.

What's more, the nation's artificial pearl, unlike the cultured pearl, faces stiff foreign competition. For, to produce the artificial pearl, all that is needed is abundant cheap labor. And there is plenty of that natural resource sitting around in Asia.

Foreign Competition

Hongkong, for example, produces artificial pearls 30 per cent cheaper than Japan. And inroads into Japan's foreign artificial pearl market are expected eventually from Red China.

Thus, it has been suggested that the artificial pearl would recover some of its lost export markets through trade and marketing coordination with the cultured pearl.

Careful negotiations and arrangements, of course, must be carried out between the two industries. But as an official of the leading Japanese trading firm, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, recently pointed out:

"Both the cultured and the artificial pearl are in great demand throughout the world. Both are far cheaper than the natural pearl. There is no great need for competition between the two. So why not market them together."

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Printing Industry Here Boasts Finest Facilities

Dai Nippon Printing Co.

A tiny hand-printing shop named Shoei-sha of 1876 has since grown into the Dai Nippon Printing Co. of today, a giant in the modern printing industry in Japan boasting the biggest scale of operation in the entire Orient.

Capitalized at ¥640 million, Dai Nippon operates in an extensive, out highly diversified printing field. Its main production lines include various printed matters for the Government and public authorities, IBM cards, security and bond certificates, theater tickets, check notes, various printed documents for private business firms, calendars, posters, pamphlets, labels, albums, books, magazines, textbooks, maps, paper wrappers for cigarettes, cakes and cosmetics, and vinyl and polyethylene printing.

In producing these widely diversified goods, Dai Nippon makes full use of the latest techniques and equipment in all of the three main fields of printing, movable type (typographic printing), offset and photogravure printing.

At the Ichigaya plant of Dai Nippon, latest models of high-speed, multicolor rotary presses turn out tens of thousands of copies of magazines and textbooks a day, twice as fast as the conventional rotary presses.

The Ichigaya plant produces not only typographical products such as magazines, textbooks, commercial papers and forms in mass quantity but also gravure and offset products demanding a high degree of precision (e.g. art picture reproductions).

The plant is called a "general-line" plant, as it combines mass typographic printing with the processes of gravure, original color, multicolor copper relief printing.

Such integration of varied and highly specialized techniques and processes are urgently needed in the modern printing industry. Printers are faced with the growing demand for integrated printing from publishers who want to put in as many photo and color gravure pages as possible in their one-million circulation magazines.

Including the Ichigaya plant, the company has six large-scale plants in the Kanto and Kansai areas. Some 4,200 employes are working at these plants plus the Tokyo headquarters and two service stations in Tokyo and Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture.

The Enokicho plant in Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo, located near the Ichigaya plant, specializes in fine gravure printing. It also produces IBM cards, securities and check notes.

The Osaki plant also located in Tokyo is the company's latest plant for the production of paper packings. Its main products include multicolor printed wrappers for candies, medicines, cigarettes, wax-processed paper containers for butter and other dairy products, etc.

The Oji plant chiefly produces the so-called special products such as printed metal foils, printing of polyethylene cellophane coverings, etc.

The Kyoto plant is, as is the case with the Ichigaya plant in Tokyo, a general-line plant serving the Kansai area. It is equipped with productive facilities for all types of printing and produces a wide range of printed goods including security certificates, magazines, packing papers and printed vinyl covers.

The newly expanded plant located in Higashinari Ward, Osaka, specializes in the production of various printed matters for commercial uses, such as catalogues, labels and business forms. Demand for them has been sharply increasing in the Osaka area, biggest center of business in western Japan.

Dai Nippon chiefly owes its present position as the leader of the printing industry here to its technical research organization which is the sole research institute on printing recognized by the Government.

From this research center have come technical innovations of major importance such as the solution of the problem of shadow mask which had been regarded as the chief obstacle to the development of color television and the revolutionary synchro reader.

Tosho Insatsu Printing Co.

The visit of Yoshitaro Kawaguchi, president of the Tosho Insatsu Printing Co., and his small staff to the U.S. in June 1952 marked a significant turning point in Tosho's postwar development.

Because the rise of Tosho from a medium-sized firm with a moderate capital of ¥7 million in 1947 to its present height as one of the big four in the Japanese printing industry can be only explained by an aggressive introduction of advanced printing equipment and techniques from the U.S., which was carried out by the company's management as the direct result of the 1952 visit.

The huge modern plant Tosho built in Hara, Shizuoka Prefecture, in 1953 through early 1954 and the modern equipment installed there symbolize the company's rapid growth in a relatively short period and its secrets.

The company replaced the conventional Japanese printing techniques chiefly dependent on intuition and manual skills with modern equipment and the effective use of scientific data.

Dr. Daniel W. Snader, professor of the State University of Illinois, who now serves as a consultant to the Gakko Tosho Co. (Tosho's subsidiary) played a leading role in the modernization of production processes and facilities at Tosho. Valuable technical assistance was also provided by the university and the Graphic Arts and Allied Industries of Chicago through the past years.

The Hara-machi Plant is the embodiment of this technical cooperation. The beautifully designed plant is equipped completely with modern American and Japanese printing equipment and staffed by engineers and workers who have been trained in new techniques.

The most important machines are a Cottrell's Double Five-Color Rotary Press and a Sheridan Perfect Binder. The high-speed, multicolor printing system based on a combined use of precise electrotypes, the hard packing process and the new equipment is the chief stock in trade of Tosho.

The Cottrell's rotary press is of the same type as that used in printing the famous Life magazine. It is coupled with driers, automatic web pasters and folders, which are all automatically controlled.

Tosho is also proud of its completely mechanized bookbinding process, which consists of binding hard backs, sewing and wire-stitching and finishing.

High-quality printing performance by Tosho has attracted many famous foreign publishers to its doors. The company now prints Pacific editions of Newsweek, Asian student editions of MacGraw Hill books and many other technical books and textbooks originally published abroad.

The company is now capitalized at ¥180 million and employs some 1,270 workers at its headquarters in Mita, Tokyo, and the Mita and Hara-machi plants.

The company takes in some ¥1,500 million in annual sales of its products including textbooks, securities, stamps, magazines, maps and posters.

The Hara-machi plant, designed by Prof. Kenzo Tange of Tokyo University, has a total floor space of 128,952 square feet and houses such modern platemaking equipment as Benton matrix cutting machines, dark room camera and photomechanical equipment bought from the Eastman Kodak Co., etc.

The double five-color rotary press, as mentioned earlier, is the core of the highly efficient printing process of Tosho and the Perfect Binder and Three-Knife Trimmer manufactured by the T.W. & C.B. Sheridan Co., of U.S.A. and other advanced equipment make possible the complete mechanization of its bookbinding process.

Toppan Printing Co.

The Toppan Printing Co. prefers to describe itself as the department store for printed products. It claims the title is justified by its highly original and modernistic designing, beautiful finish, fast delivery and complete postdelivery services.

The company places special emphasis on designing. It maintains a big permanent staff of designers for each of its major product lines. These designing staffs, mainly working on their own ideas, freely consult customers, introduce their suggestions as far as possible in final products.

The Toppan Co. has long maintained its lead in relief printing in this country. With the use of modern book rotary presses, photo composer, high-speed two-color relief printing machines, it turns out a massive quantity of catalogues, calendars, postcards and numerous other relief printed goods.

Toppan's relief printed products boast a high degree of accuracy in reproductions of various photo and hand-drawn originals.

The company is also known for its superb techniques in the fields of offset and gravure printing. Its eight plants scattered throughout the country are equipped with the most advanced machines including completely automatic plate-making cameras, eight-color offset rotary coiler press, four-color offset rotary presses and the latest models of gravure rotary presses.

The company also produces paper and chemical packings and wrappings for a wide range of commodities including cigarettes, soft drinks, foodstuffs, cosmetics and soaps, etc.

Well-designed color printing by Toppan of cellophane, polyethylene, aluminum, acetate wrapping and covering materials is regarded as representing the highest level of printing skill here.

Toppan also excels in the mass and high-speed printing of various business forms. With the use of a versatile business form printing machine named "Vari Form" imported from West Germany, the company produces computation and recording cards for IBM, Remington Rand, National Cash Register machines and practically all other business forms.

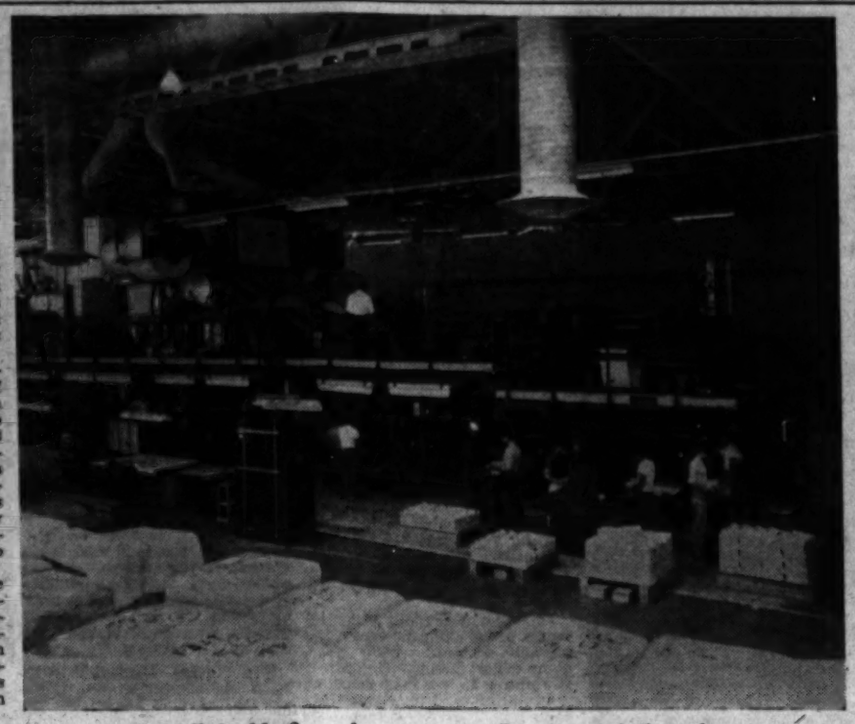
Worth mentioning is the historical fact that Toppan was the first private printing firm in Japan to introduce advanced relief and intaglio printing to practical use.

In the field of intaglio printing, the company is especially famous for the so-called "carving intaglio printing technique" which is widely applied to the production of forgery-proof money bills, postage stamps and security certificates and various other business documents.

The company has been pushing forward a rapid modernization program of its productive facilities and organization. It is, at present, technically tied up with the Milprint Co. of the U.S. and the Trans Art Co. of Sweden.

Approximately 4,000 employes work at the company's six plants located in various parts of the country. These are the headquarter's plant in Taito Ward, Tokyo; Itabashi plant, Tokyo; Koishikawa plant, Tokyo; Honjo plant, Tokyo; Osaka plant, Fukushima Ward, Osaka; Oyodo plant, Oyodo Ward, Osaka; Sendai plant, Sendai; and Kyushu plant, Kumamoto, Kumamoto Prefecture.

The company is capitalized at ¥500 million and is headed by Saburota Yamada.



Cottrell double five-color press at a Japanese printing plant

Market Improving For Paper, Pulp

Japan's paper and pulp industries appear to have fully recovered from last year's economic recession. Only the chemical fiber pulp market still suffers from inventory backlogs.

Markets for paper and pulp began improving early last autumn, thanks in part to government antirecession measures. Last month, commercial paper stockpiles were so low that paper manufacturers were reluctant to make quick bids on medium - priced government orders for fiscal 1959.

Even production prospects for high quality and kraft paper have been looking up. In view of the general market recovery the industry expects to end its curtailment on high quality paper production this April and to raise production of kraft from 50 per cent of capacity now to 75 to 80 per cent in the near future.

Pulp market performances, however, have been less spectacular as the industry as a whole is just beginning to shake off the effects of last year's recession.

Here's a view of the paper industry in 1958.

Overall production was relatively unimpressive. But exports were down sharply 12 per cent from 1957 to 86,000 tons, despite increases to Indonesia and Korea. Only winner was cardboard, up 22 per cent.

Main factors behind the export decline were the world recession in general—and a dollar shortage in Southeast Asia and the Middle East in particular.

Worst individual case was Egypt where paper imports were suspended outright last April owing to revisions in Cairo's trading account system.

This year, however, paper exports are expected to rise sharply from 86,000 tons to at least 103,000 tons—a 20 per cent increase. Regular paper exports are seen as up 20 per cent to 78,000 tons, cardboard up again 28 per cent to 20,000 tons, and traditional Japanese-style paper level at 4,000 tons.

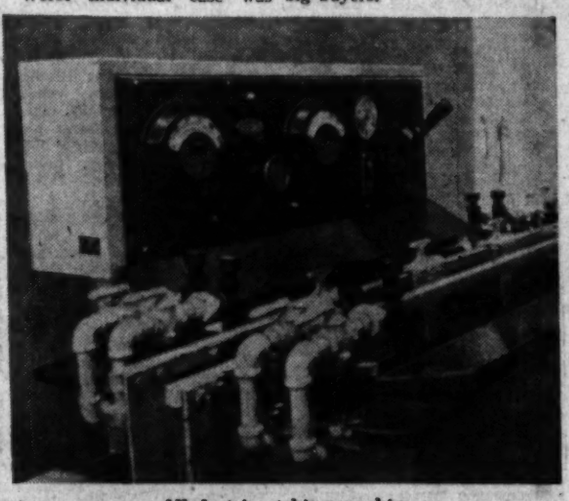
Total paper production for 1959 is estimated at 3,290,000 tons.

The pulp market—as opposed to paper—is still recovering from last year's doldrums. Stockpiles, which hit an 89,000-ton high in January 1958, were down only to 73,000 tons by January 1959. Two-thirds were in the chemical fiber pulp market—and the chemical fiber pulp industry is expected to remain dull for the rest of 1959 since it was hardest hit by the recession.

Paper pulp, however, had hit a record 276,000-ton production clip by December 1958 and is still looking bullish. Stockpiles have decreased so sharply that certan quarters in the industry are now pushing for a price hike.

Pulp products are marketed almost exclusively at home. Only 6,000 tons are expected to be exported out of the 1959 production estimate of 2,760,000 tons.

However, the 6,000-ton figure does represent a 20 per cent increase over 1958. Japanese pulp products were set back by hard competition in 1958 in South Vietnam and Ceylon, two big buyers.



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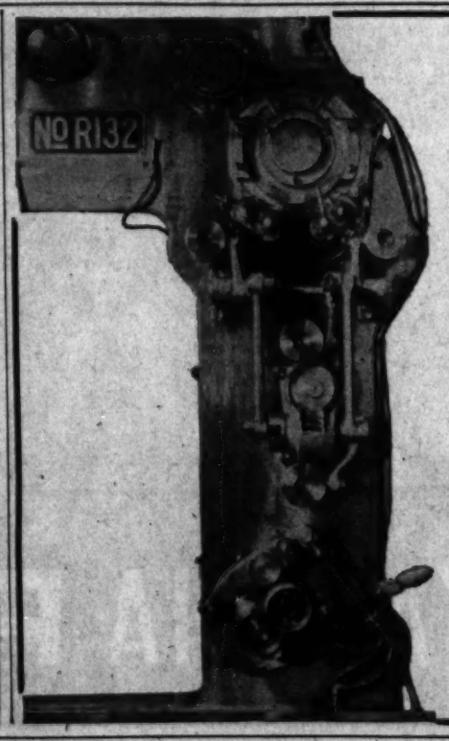

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MUSIC INSTRUMENTS OF HAMAMATSU

Women pick tea leaves of a vast plantation in Shizuoka Prefecture, which accounts for most of the nation's tea production.

Shizuoka Prefecture Boasts Wide Variety of Products

Shizuoka Prefecture, stretching along the Pacific coast of central Japan, is one of the most prosperous local regions in the country.

Blessed by a mild weather all the year round, the prefecture abounds in beautiful scenery, winter and summer resorts which attract hundreds of thousands of tourists every year and boasts of a high income generated in diversified industries ranging from orange and tea growing to modern aluminum production.

The prefecture covers a total land area of 7,768 square miles and has a population of 2,700,000.

The prefecture's products are varied and many, but some of its representative export commodities are:

Textile goods: Cotton fabrics (printed or regular cotton cloth), poplin, broadcloth, fancy fabrics, laces, velveteen, corduroy, sarongs, mufflers, handkerchiefs, rayon fabrics, table cloth, scarfs, bedcloth, curtain, shoe strings, tapes, belts and other miscellaneous textile goods.

Machinery: Textile machines, woodworking machines, paper machines, agricultural equipment, machine tools, small automotive vehicles, such as motorcycles, wool weaving machines, etc.

Miscellaneous metal goods: Aluminum kitchen wares, locks, etc.

Wooden goods: Kitchen goods, furniture, veneer boards, sandals, toys, etc.

Lacquer wares: Jewel box, cabinets, handkerchief box, globe box, trays, tables, shelves, albums, flower vases, etc.

Bamboo wares: Trays, baskets, table wares, flower vases, bow and arrow sets, gardening equipment, sticks, bamboo veneer boards, etc.

Agricultural and fishery products, foods: Green and black tea, orange, frozen fish (tuna, and pink trout), canned fish (tuna, bonito, mackerel pike), canned orange, canned peach, dried shiitake, dried ginger, red pepper, dried bonito, jelly powder, smoked tuna, wines, etc.

Paper goods: Various Japanese and foreign paper products, paper cloth, napkin, tissue paper, paper handbags, wall paper, etc.

Musical instrument: Piano, organ, harmonica, etc.

Miscellaneous goods: Vessels, fishing equipment, fireworks, artificial flowers, bulbs, canaries, pig stocks.

These commodities are shipped to practically all major markets of the world. Exports from the prefecture average ¥60,000 million a year and have shown a steadily rising trend.

The prefecture has many good ports for ocean-going shipping and fishing. The most famous of them is, perhaps, Shimizu, which ranks as one of the best foreign trade ports in this country. It is equipped with all the facilities that a modern industrial port is supposed to have.

There is also the port of Shimoda, which is famous as the first Japanese port opened to American ships. The name of the first U.S. consul general Townsend Harris is closely associated with this port at the southern tip of Izu Peninsula.

Production Increases, Exports Favorable

Despite the recession, Japan's musical instrument industry registered a 30 per cent increase in production last year. Prospects for this year continue to be good as preparations will be started for a stepped-up musical instruction program in primary schools which is scheduled to go into effect in 1961.

The musical instrument industry is making united efforts for three targets: (1) to meet the increased demand which will be occasioned by the new musical education program, (2) to continue the campaign for the abolition of commodity tax on musical instruments and (3) to modernize the production process and enforce rigid quality control.

Japanese-made musical instruments are finding an expanding market abroad. Last year, piano export jumped 25 per cent to claim a 15 per cent share of the total musical instrument export.

Harmonicas took a lion's share with 40 per cent. Last autumn, Nikkyo Gakki and Kawai Gakki received orders for 1,500 and 3,000 organs, respectively, from abroad.

Kawai also concluded a $1,200,000-a-year export contract with a New York firm. Nippon Gakki established branch offices in the U.S. and Mexico last year to facilitate the sale of its musical instruments and Yamaha motorcycles.

Export prospects for this year are 1,000 pianos, 20,000 organs and 70,000 dozens of harmonicas—a 40 per cent increase over last year's record.

Kawai Gakki, established in 1927, boasts eight patents in its pianos alone. Kawai's organs and harmonicas also have a number of patented features.

The late Koichi Kawai, founder of Kawai Gakki, was awarded the Blue Riband in 1953 in recognition of his services in elevating the standards of Japanese musical instruments. He also won a prize from the Shizuoka Prefecture governor the same year.

The company today boasts a monthly production of 600 pianos, 3,000 organs and 3,000 dozens of harmonicas. Kawai pianos have won the plaudits of a large number of Japanese musicians as well as foreign pianists who have visited this country for recitals.

The Nippon Musical Instrument Manufacturing Co. (Nippon Gakki), well known in this country for its Yamaha brand pianos, was established in 1887 as the first Japanese manufacturer of organs.

Three years later, the company took up piano making and in the following years added to its line of production a wide variety of other musical instruments, including harmonicas, pipe organs and electric organs.

Today, Nippon Gakki has a head office and plants in the city of Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture, on the bank of the scenic Lake Hamana. With a staff of some 3,000 employes on the payroll and a paid-up capital of ¥675 million, it is by far the largest producer of musical instruments in Japan.

In fact, the main plant alone turns out every month 70 per cent of the pianos (1,500), 80 per cent of reed organs (6,000), 60 per cent of the harmonicas (20,000 dozen), 70 per cent of the accordions (800) and 75 per cent of the metronomes (1,000) made in Japan.

The material wood of the instruments, namely, birch, maple, tamo, silver fir and other varieties of lumber are supplied from the virgin forests of the northern island of Hokkaido. Spruce for the sounding boards is imported from Alaska.

Part of the carefully selected materials are diverted to the manufacture of high quality furniture, such as sewing machine tables.

The Nippon Gakki instruments, all known by the brand name "Yamaha" except for the "Butterfly" harmonicas, are sold through a nationwide sales network of agents, distributors and stores, which account for 80 per cent of all Japanese instrument dealers, as well as the firm's nine branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Fukuoka, Sendai, Hiroshima, Kobe and Hamamatsu.

The Tokyo office occupies the imposing Nippon Gakki building located on the Ginza, the fashionable shopping area of the capital. The seven-story structure also houses a music store and a music hall with excellent acoustics, where concerts and recitals by top performers are occasionally held.

Nippon Gakki has a number of subsidiary companies, all but one of which specialize in musical instruments (xylophones, guitars, pianos, brass, and strings) and phonographs (Tokyo Televi-Acoustic Co.). The Yamaha Motor Co., capitalized at ¥450 million, ranks third among Japanese motorcycle makers, with its monthly output of 5,000.

Some of the Nippon Gakki musical instruments find their way to overseas markets. Nearly half of the Butterfly harmonicas are exported to more than 30 countries of the world. Besides, an increasingly large number of pianos and organs are shipped abroad every year. Part of the exports to the North and South Americas are handled by Nippon Gakki's branches in Los Angeles, Mexico City and Sao Paulo.

The future policy of the company calls for stepped-up exports to Southeast Asian countries.

Shizuoka Noted As Tea Center

Shizuoka Prefecture is Japan's major tea producing center, accounting for 60 per cent of the country's total output.

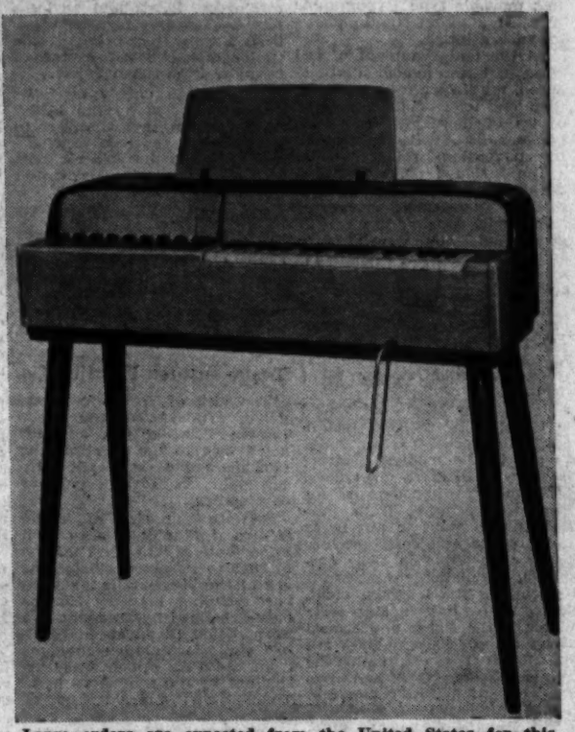
Tea ranks first among export items leaving the Port of Shimizu, one of the principal trade ports of the country.

Japan's tea exports have been increasing by leaps and bounds since the last war. North Africa is the major customer.

Shizuoka boasts another agricultural product — tangerines. Tangerine plantations in the prefecture are operated by about 25,000 farming households.

Main domestic destinations of tangerine shipments are the Kanto district, especially the Tokyo-Yokohama area, and the Chukyo district centering around Nagoya.

Expert cabinet makers do wood work on grand pianos at the Hamamatsu factory of the Kawai Musical Instrument Manufacturing Co.



Large orders are expected from the United States for this Yamaha electric chord organ Type II. It has 37 keys and bass, major and minor chords with eight buttons each. Knee swell and tremolo stop are attached.

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